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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Persian Wonders Glow Again

League Looks at Two Courses

Japan Hears Rebuke in Diet

Italy Backs Up Its Industry

Lame Duck Loses Its Crutches

Paderewski Mocks at Machines

ANCIENT Persia's civilization lives again in unparalleled archæological discoveries made at Persepolis. The University of Chicago, after two years of work beneath ruined palaces, burned by Alexander the Great in 330 B. C., announces the greatest finds ever made in western Asia. A wealth of magnificent sculpture dates back to King Cyrus. The Persians are proved to have been superior engineers, carrying flood waters through tunnels. The palaces of Xerxes and Darius disclose the cunning of builders. But surpassing all else are the wall sculptures and carvings. They show more than the heights of Persian art—They show in vivid pictures the magnificence of Persian and Median life.

¶ The League Committee of 19 drafts its facts and recommendations in the Sino-Japanese conflict. Britain and other great powers would like merely to cite the Lytton Report as the best basis for settlement. But the little powers, who have seen Sir John Simon so accent the Lytton Report as to slam China and favor Japan, demand a longer statement, specifying nonrecognition of Manchoukuo as one requirement of justice. The little nations, knowing their own need, want the League to appear always in one light—It must look like the full-chested protector from aggressors.

¶ Japan's Government is brought under sharp criticism in the Diet. Dr. Hitoshi Ashida of the strong Seiyukai Party demands to know whether Japan has any foreign policy or whether Foreign Minister Uchida simply follows the dictates of Minister of War Araki, and deplores Uchida's unjustified optimism. He finds no Manchurian policy and failure in the all-important conciliation of China. Washington's suspicions can be allayed only by adopting a definite Asian policy and sticking to it. He sees Japan being dragged into a dark, uncharted abyss—With no inkling of where it is going.

¶ The Italian Government reaches deep into the nation's industry. The Fascist Cabinet forms a powerful Institute for Industrial Reconstruction. One section will deal with the financing of sound industrial enterprises by granting long-term loans, using 100,000,000 lire to be subscribed by public bodies. The other section will undertake demobilization of concerns which are not weathering the economic storm, using a government subsidy. A peculiar factor makes this gigantic move possible—Industrial Italy has been built up by and with the Mussolini régime.

¶ Congress will see no more Lame Duck sessions. Missouri, Massachusetts and Nevada Legislatures give more than the two-thirds ratification to make the Constitutional amendment a law. Thus passes from the American political stage the curious spectacle of a hold-over body, anomalous since rapid transit began, and of new Congressmen (and women) waiting 11 months to take their seats. Now they will be elected in November, sit in January. The present Lame Duck session makes the loss a light one—The nation is resigned to seeing the battered old bird yield to its famous disabilities.

¶ London learns from Ignace Paderewski that machinery is playing havoc in all the countries for which he plays the piano. He sees it as destroying two things of utmost importance in the life of civilized man, beauty and the sense of profession. He finds production has gone crazy, proving it with figures on output in America. Overproduction, he says, exists in the musical realm as everywhere else—Yes, one has only to listen to the radio to agree that music has its crazy moments too.

¶ London says America's most powerful spokesman in Europe is Hollywood. And what do its motion pictures declare U. S. life to be like? Europe finds them fuel that feeds fires of prejudice and misunderstanding. Leading nations abroad begin to send their statements, through the Monitor, of what American pictures are doing to help and to harm—What recourse has America against its thoughtless undermining by short-sighted, good-hearted Hollywood?

¶ Mexico City hears Emilio Portes Gil, former President, give a telling answer to obstreperous students tinged with red. "Is it a crime to propagate the doctrines of Karl Marx in print or by speech?" they demand. The Constitution does not prohibit nor the Government prevent propagation of anybody's doctrines, Señor Portes Gil replies; but the police are right in smashing any ring that tries to enforce these doctrines by methods contrary to law. He gives an above-the-law reason why the Japanese Legation should not have been attacked—Elementary courtesy should have prevented.

Skidding in Berlin Makes City Liable

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

IF a motorist skids on a slippery street and damages his automobile, the city may be to blame under a recent court ruling in Berlin. After a year of litigation an automobile owner succeeded in obtaining a judgment for $18.50 against the city. His car skidded upon one of Berlin's exceptionally slippery wet asphalt pavements and bumped into an omnibus.

Further legal precedent was established when the court refused to allow the city's claim that no driver could make the municipality responsible for accidents due to the slippery character of wet street pavements.

Viceroy Opens Way to Abolish Untouchability

Future History of India Turns on Bill Sanctioned by Willingdon

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23—Untouchability as a legal stigma received a severe blow at the hands of the Earl of Willingdon, the Viceroy, today.

Right to introduce "the Untouchability Abolition Act" in the Indian Legislative Assembly has been sanctioned by the Viceroy. The decision comes as the climax to a series of significant political, social and religious activities which opened when Mahatma Gandhi declared his fast on behalf of the "untouchables" and is likely to have important political repercussions throughout the length and breadth of British India.

The Viceroy's decision settles a controversy which arose when members of the Madras Legislative Council sought the right to introduce in the Provincial Legislature two bills. These were intended to remove the religious disabilities of the "untouchables," who at the present time are not allowed to enter temples belonging to orthodox Hindus, in whose fold "untouchables" are numerically and ecclesiastically included. The Viceroy, however, has vetoed the right to introduce these bills on the ground that the matter at issue affects all India and is not confined to the provinces alone.

The private bill that is proposed for the Cenntral Legislature here is in more general terms than those which were planned for Madras, but, like them, it affects religious customs and usages of the Hindus as a whole. The Viceroy has decided that he is not prepared to deny the Central Legislature an opportunity to consider the bill, although he makes it plain that the proposals made in the new bill must be circulated in the widest possible manner for the purpose of eliciting the public opinion of the country—particularly that of the Hindus.

Moreover sanction to introduce the bill in no way commits the Government to acceptance or support of any policy which may result from the Legislative Assembly's discussion.

It is recognized here that this bill is likely to arouse a political storm among the Hindus. Already it is officially admitted that the orthodox Hindus have been stirred in a way not experienced before. They believe that their religious interests are jeopardized and many have urged the Government of India to refuse the right to introduce a bill.

The general attitude of the Government, however, is one of "benevolent neutrality." It is the intention of the Government to permit the fullest discussion and consideration of the proposal until the Indians affected reach an agreement among themselves.

Nashville Becomes Air Train Station

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Passenger air service between New York City and Nashville, Tenn., a territory opened up for the first time by a regular air route, was inaugurated today when a tri-motored airplane of Ludington Airlines, Inc., took off from Newark, N. J., at 8:40 a. m. and headed South on the first trip of the schedule. The airplane is due in Nashville at 5:15 p. m.

The new service opens up the central south to the New England states, putting Boston and Nashville within about 10 hours' traveling time of each other.

The service will be operated from New York three times a week—on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—returning here on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, when airplanes are scheduled to leave Nashville at 8 a. m. and arrive in New York at 6:30 p. m. The entire trip of 835 miles is scheduled to take a few minutes more than eight hours, including stops in Washington, Roanoke, Bristol, Va., and Knoxville. Charlottesville and Lynchburg, Va., are flag stops on the route. Ten-passenger airplanes with a cruising speed of 115 miles an hour are used.

FAST FREIGHTS MAINTAINED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—More than 200 express freight trains composed of vacuum-braked and high-powered locomotives, run nightly between London and other great centers, giving next-day deliveries in Scotland, Wales and the West of England. The development of this branch of railway activity has been fostered despite a falling off in freight traffic.

Films Made in Hollywood Present Worst Possible Picture of U. S. to Europe

Distorted Views of American Life Do Much to Foster Prejudice and Misunderstanding in England and On the Continent

Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to undertake a far-reaching inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a comprehensive series of 20 articles, of which this is the first.*

Great Britain

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—America's most powerful and pernicious spokesman in Europe today is Hollywood.

The dominant type of motion picture which Hollywood is now exporting abroad is fuel, both to prejudice and misunderstanding about the people and Government of the United States. It is spreading, with very little opportunity to stop it, a false picture of America.

The force for distortion which such films are exerting upon British and European audiences is apparent, not only to Americans who know the truth about their own country, but also to numerous European motion picture critics who are astonished at the indifference which Hollywood shows in exploiting gangdom, graft and immorality.

In following programs shown at London theaters and subsequently throughout England, it is not difficult to find ample evidence—too much evidence—with which to document these statements. Two pictures from the United States which give very pointed proof of these grave observations are "The Wet Parade" and "Disorderly Conduct." The matchless technical excellence of these films drew crowded houses, but in the thoughts of these audiences—audiences which are continuous week in and week out—false and harmful impressions of American citizens and American institutions were imbedded.

Whatever Hollywood intended, such are the impressions which their pictures consistently breed. Whatever Hollywood's theories, such are the facts which should and must be taken into account, unless the business men of the American film industry are to continue to damage their country and disserve what could be a constructive art.

There is, for example, no more penetrating and sympathetic critic of American motion pictures than Mrs. Caroline A. Lejeune of the Observer. Her views are objective

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BRITISH RETURN TO GOLD TO PLAY NO PART IN DEBT

Denial Comes It Will Be Used as a Club in March Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Denying that the United States is insisting upon Britain's return to the gold standard as compensation for war debts revision, high officials here are devoting much study to clarification of the gold issue in preparation for the March Anglo-American negotiations.

A widespread apprehension, especially strong in circles close to President-Elect Roosevelt, was that return to gold was a bargaining factor which could be balanced against a debt readjustment. Statements to this affect were attributed to American policy makers and, it is now realized here, produced most of the reserve with which British opinion greeted the announcement of new negotiations.

Insistence upon a return to gold, it is now said, appeared to be an interference with British internal policy and had very shaky economic and political bases. Among experts in the relevant governmental departments, there is much concern expressed both over the effects of such a demand on British opinion and the effectiveness of the attempt were it made.

To stop what they believe to be a fallacious doctrine from doing too much damage, these authorities are letting become known their opposition to an artificially stimulated and politically demanded return to gold. They insist, with British experts, that Threadneedle Street's lapse from gold was an effect, not a cause, of general world conditions, and that the remedy can come only by attacking the causes. Generally speaking, they are in accord with the four essentials which Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British Treasury expert who may come to Washington, defined in Geneva as needed before the pound can be attached once more to gold.

These essentials are: satisfactory settlement of war debts; lowering of trade barriers; rise in world wholesale prices, and guarantees against the sterilization of gold.

These British prerequicites, it is now seen, fit very closely into aims of American policy. But it is presumed that their effects in world stability will have to be felt before the pound can be backed by gold. Rising gold prices, it is realized, will send the pound back in record time.

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THINGS PRESENT

Talk about efficiency! Russia proposes to shear its citizens periodically, using the whiskers for felt. Perhaps your barber should see "Felt From Faces" on the Editorial page.

How America is being misrepresented abroad by its movies is set forth in a series of 20 articles, the first of which appears today.

An interesting memory game is provided on the Children's page. Study the picture, then answer the questions.

Your Hungarian friend who is studying English will find an article in English with a translation in his native tongue on the Home Forum page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The career of Susan B. Anthony will be summerized tomorrow, the article being the eighth in the series based on the achievements of the "twelve greatest American women."

Tuesday brings the Educational page with an article in the "Advertising and You" series. Look also for the Home Building and Gardens page, the weekly Radio column, and another Guess-O-Jig.

MISSOURI PUTS LAME DUCKS OUT OF WASHINGTON

Is Thirty-sixth State to Ratify Amendment That Now Becomes Law

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 23 (AP)—The "lame duck" amendment to the United States Constitution received the required ratification of 36 states today when the Missouri House of Representatives approved the measure. The State Senate previously had approved the measure, today's vote completing legislative action.

The House, meeting four hours ahead of schedule, completed Missouri's ratification of the amendment by giving unanimous approval to the resolution.

Ratification Follows Long Fight Against It In National Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—American politics shook off today the grip of the stagecoach era with a Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution which proclaims that henceforth officials defeated at the ballot box shall have little voice in government.

In near record time, less than a year, thirty-six states of the Union have ratified the "lame duck" amendment. Congress had taken 10 years to agree upon proposing it. It will go into effect next Oct. 15, controlling the terms of Congress and the President from then on.

The Twentieth — "lame duck" — Amendment to the Constitution will cut 43 days off the presidential term of Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt. This even though he may be reëlected for a second term four years hence.

Representatives and senators lose two months, as their terms will expire Jan. 3, instead of March 4. Both they and the President and Vice-President, incidentally, will lose money as well as time. Annual salaries are paid by the United States for full years. Part time is scaled down accordingly.

This is the first fundamental modernization in the Federal Government since 1913, when the Seventeenth Amendment took election of senators from the legislatures and placed it directly in the hands of the people. Like that amendment, the Twentieth is intended to make Congress, and the executive branch of government as well, more quickly responsive to public opinion.

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska is the man who put it over. With unshakable patience he kept on advocating his reform for a period of 10 years. When the Democrats took the House control the resolution went through.

It was submitted March 2, 1932. Two days later the Virginia Legislature ratified, not even waiting for a copy of the amendment to be forwarded it by the Secretary of State. Before the legislative season of last year had ended, 17 states had given their approval.

Legislators all over the country met during the first week of this month. As soon as they organized ratifications began to pour in until in the last weeks they came two and three a day. There was not a dissenting voice.

The Twentieth Amendment, however, goes further than that to stop a gap that has existed since the country's origin. It provides for the first time for succession to the presidency if the President-Elect passes on or fails to qualify. The Vice-President-Elect takes over until Congress provides for selection of a President.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 23 (AP)—Georgia today became the thirty-seventh state to ratify the lame duck amendment to the Federal Constitution.

ROOSEVELT OUT TO CONSOLIDATE HIS G. O. P. LINES

Cabinet Post Is Thought Offered for Insurgent Aid on Debt Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 23—Behind a closely drawn veil of secrecy President-Elect Roosevelt was continuing negotiations here today apparently aimed at solidifying his alliance with insurgent Republicans and strengthening the liberal leanings of the Democratic Party.

To secure their continued adhesion to the Roosevelt program a plan is understood to be under consideration whereby he would throw the weight of his influence during the present short session of Congress behind the progressive-sponsored unemployment relief measure involving the expenditure of $500,000,000 of federal funds and in addition offer a Cabinet post to one of the Republican senators who supported his candidacy in the recent elections.

In return for this recognition of the insurgent Republican bloc the Roosevelt Administration would expect the fullest coöperation in the coming special session of Congress for passage of legislation to fulfill the President-Elect's campaign pledges, including farm relief, economies in the regular budget and prohibition repeal.

Seeks Insurgent Help

Of more immediate importance the insurgents would also be expected to give Mr. Roosevelt the fullest possible freedom in his efforts to secure an early settlement of the war debts problem. In this connection it is being suggested that they withdraw their determined objection to the nomination of either Mr. Owen D. Young or Mr. Norman H. Davis to the Secretaryship of State in order that he may have the benefit of their unusual experience in international finance which he is now understood to consider indispensable to an effective solution of the problem.

Practically everything that has happened since the Roosevelt special left Washington two days ago carrying the next President to his southern retreat for the final stage of his preinaugural deliberations bears out this understanding of the situation, although direct questions as to major points are met with either silence or in some cases direct denials.

The spectacular visit to Muscle Shoals in the company of the veteran Progressive Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska was obviously intended as an assurance of Mr. Roosevelt's sincere liberalism on the power issue and his intention to

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Low Living Cost Brings British 'Exiles' Back Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The relative cheapness of living in Great Britain, brought about in the past year by fall in sterling exchange, has attracted back to this country so many families hitherto domiciled in the Riviera and other European continental resorts that special arrangements are being made to accommodate them in the United Kingdom.

British officials who have retired upon small pensions, after completing 20 or more years of service in India, Egypt and other far-off lands where climatic conditions prevent their settling permanently, are prominently represented. The joy with which these exiles are returning among their own people is in some cases pathetic.

Many who have retired from business and professional careers in Britain are also among the homecomers. Americans, Australians, South Africans, Canadians, New Zealanders and other overseas visitors are represented.

At St. Leonards on the English Channel, near Hastings, an estate has just been acquired by a company which is founding a colony especially designed for British homecomers from India. Housebuilders are also busy in all British residential resorts, especially in sheltered south and southwest coast watering places where climatic conditions approximate those of southern Europe. "To our knowledge," says the Come-to-Devon Association, "a very large number of houses have been acquired during the past year by retiring colonials, pensioners and business men from all parts of the world."

Ruthless Policy of Japan Decried by Seiyukai Leader

Opposition Accuses Uchida of Dragging Nation Into 'Uncharted Abyss' in Manchuria and of Refusal to State His Intentions

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 23—Indicating the determination of the Seiyukai Party to indulge in free criticism of the Saito National Government, Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Seiyukai foreign affairs expert, interpellated the government in the lower house of the Diet today regarding the policy speech of Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister. He demanded a categorical reply from Count Uchida and Gen. Sadao Araki, War Minister, as to whether Japan has a definite national foreign policy or whether the Foreign Office is following the dictation of the War Office.

Dr. Ashida deplored Count Uchida's consistent, but unjustified optimism, declaring "the nation is being dragged into a dark, uncharted abyss without an inkling of where it is going." He charged the Government with having no Manchuria policy, recalling that General Araki had repeatedly asserted that Japan was seeking not one penny of gain in Manchuria, but he had not kept his promises, since all that Japan had done in Manchuria so far was to compile a multitude of laws and regulations and to give jobs in the Manchoukuo Government to a horde of ex-army officers.

"We find evidence of existence of our power all over Manchuria, but no evidence of our benevolence." He asked if General Araki had any intention of forsaking "the notion that the army was almighty and of properly utilizing the power of the national unity, which had been attained for the sake of the Manchurian question."

He declared that the focal point of Japan's Asian policy should be Manchuria, not Geneva, as here "in the light of present conditions, there can be no hope whatever of settlement of the Manchurian question."

He deplored the failure to conciliate China, which had made impossible direct Sino-Japanese negotiations and had increased the desperate feeling against Japan. Regarding the United States he said that Washington's anti-Japanese suspicions cannot be removed unless the Government announces a definite policy regarding Asia, and then proves by deeds that that policy is being carried out.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Japan was not worried about the Committee of Nineteen's preparations for the application of Paragraph 4, Article 15 of the League Covenant, which provides that in the event of failure to effect conciliation, the League Council shall, by majority vote if necessary, draw up a report on the situation, with recommendations.

He thought that what is important is whether a League resolution will declare that any Japanese

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NATIONS RESUME GENEVA PARLEY ON ARMS LIMITS

Germany's Return Forces Change in Decisions on Effectives

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 23—With its first anniversary only 10 days off, the bureau of the Disarmament Conference met today after a six-week recess and promptly got down to work.

It has busy days ahead. President Hoover's declaration in favor of an arms embargo and the Hirtenberg incident resulting from discovery in Austria of arms shipments destined for Hungary make the problem of controlling arms traffic one of primary importance.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the conference, today asked the German delegation which is now resuming full participation in the conference after a six-month absence to appoint promptly a representative to serve on the committee drawing up regulations concerning arms trade and manufacture.

Representatives here of Little Entente countries have decided to carry the Hirtenberg incident before the League of Nations Council on the ground that it constitutes a violation of the treaties of Saint Germain and Trianon. How to check arms shipments to the scenes of hostilities in the Far East and Latin America is a problem which forces itself on the attention of the delegates.

One result of Germany's return to the conference must be a revision of some of the decisions taken during its absence. This is especially true as regards effectives. Germany is certain to raise objections to the method of computing armed forces proposed by France and accepted with alterations by other countries. Few German reservations or objections are anticipated to other decisions.

Herr Rudolf Nadolny, chief German delegate, intervened in the debate on establishment of a permanent disarmament commission to say that Germany considered that this question of permanent supervision could only be properly settled after agreement had been reached to disarm. He was supported by spokesmen of Italy and Japan but none of these countries refused to vote for the resolution setting up a permanent commission which has now reached an advanced stage.

The committee on military expenditure has nearly completed its enormous task of collecting and compiling information on this subject from many countries.

It is generally believed the conference can finish its work and be ready to adjourn by the end of May.

Stumps of Trees Once Left to Rot Bring New Wealth to Australians

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Many hundreds of old tree stumps, which have stood desolate in the forests northeast of Melbourne since the millers' felling gangs passed through with their saws and axes years ago, are now proving to have a very high value.

The stumps are of mountain ash, a wood which is in increasing demand as a furniture timber in Australia and overseas. Discovery that the mountain ash stumps were suitable for furniture converted what was formerly regarded as forest waste into a valuable asset.

In favorable circumstances, mountain ash trees grow to 300 feet in height, but their growth is such that for some distance from the ground—from eight to 20 feet—the trunk is irregularly shaped, and heavily buttressed.

Within this section the grain of the timber is not straight, and therefore it is of little value for structural purposes. For this reason, it was the practice of millers in felling mountain ash trees to make the saw cut at the top of the buttressed section, and to leave the stump standing.

Not long ago an examination of some of the old stumps disclosed that, when properly cut, the grain of the timber was unusually beautiful. It is readily worked and is durable, and, as it has all the desired qualities of a high-class furniture timber, the stumps are being purchased in increasing quantities for local manufacture and for export. After many years of exposure most of the timber has become well seasoned while standing.

ITALY TO EQUIP NATION FOR RISE IN WORLD TRADE

Fascist Institute Formed to Help Sound Concerns and Close Others

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Jan. 23—Formation of an Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, the task of which is to enable all industrial concerns temporarily depressed to reorganize themselves technically, economically and financially so as to be fully efficient when general economic recovery sets in, was decided upon Saturday at a special meeting of the Fascist Cabinet.

The new institute, which has been placed under direct government control, is formed in two sections, one dealing exclusively with the financing of sound industrial enterprises by the grant of long-term loans, and the other with the delicate task of the demobilization of industrial concerns which have been unable to overcome the acute economic recession of the last few years.

The capital of the first section has been fixed at 100,000,000 lire ($5,120,000), which is to be subscribed by public bodies, while the second section, which absorbs the Institute of Liquidation, hitherto administered by the Bank of Italy, is to receive from the Government a yearly subsidy of 85,000,000 lire ($4,352,000) for the next 25 years, and its eventual profits or loss will go to the state.

Since practically all Italian industrial concerns are badly in need of financial assistance and since financial help can only come through the new institute or through the Instituto Mobiliare Italiano—another government body established about a year ago—it is clear that the existing large control of industry on the part of the Government will now be considerably extended.

Formation of the new institute is a clear indication of the economic policy of the Fascist Government which consists in subordinating particular interests in industry to the more general interests of the state itself, which demand a united front of coördinated action, not only in the face of international competition, but also in respect to the country's industrial development.

Boston Was Once Jersey's Capital

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23 (AP)—It's virtually unknown to the present generation, says Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey, state historian, but Boston, Mass., was once the capital of New Jersey.

It was from 1688 to 1692, he says, from the time proprietors of East and West Jersey made absolute surrender of their powers to King James II, until they arbitrarily reasserted their former claims of jurisdiction.

Heretofore, he says, "we have been educated to believe" the only relinquishment of governmental powers to the British Crown by Jersey proprietors occurred in 1702, historians having forgotten the same thing happened 14 years earlier.

King James immediately annexed the Jerseys to the New England territory, and Boston, the seat of government for the latter dominion, became also the capital of what is now New Jersey. Dr. Godfrey expresses belief revival of this knowledge will account for absence of records for the two Jersey governments during that period.

TANK CARS TRANSPORT MILK

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An increasing proportion of the 200,000,000 gallons of milk carried by British railways yearly is now transported in steel glass-lined tanks of 2000 to 3000 gallons capacity, some of which are capable of traveling by road and rail.

TAX REVISION FOR SCHOOLS IS DEMANDED

Survey Shows 9,000,000 American Children Are Being Deprived

REFORMED SYSTEM DECLARED URGENT

Thorough Equalization of Burden Necessary, Hoover Commission Finds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—More than 9,000,000 American school children are being deprived of elementary schooling and thousands more have been made to suffer because of inferior educational training, according to a national survey of school finance conducted by "the commission appointed by President Hoover for the National Survey of School Finance, under the auspices of the United States Office of Education.

The report was made public today by Dr. Paul R. Mort, director of the school of education of Teachers College, Columbia University, and associate director of the commission, which is headed by Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education. The survey was authorized by Congress in 1931.

Drastic revision of taxes in virtually all of the 48 states is indicated by the report as being necessary if local communities throughout the country are to be relieved of the present burden of financial responsibility.

Dr. Mort told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that nation-wide reform of primary schools was essential.

Unable to Provide Funds

"Thousands of communities throughout the nation find themselves unable under present methods of taxation to make even elemental provision for the care and education of their children," he said. "Scores of thousands of youths of high school age are wandering about the country. An even larger number, including hosts of younger children, are suffering from malnutrition and inadequate care in both rural and urban sections. So serious are the dangers to American children and to public welfare that immediate steps should be taken by state legislatures to relieve the situation."

The survey extended into every state in the nation. The General Education Board of New York City provided funds for the continuance of the survey when Congress last year canceled the appropriation.

The official summary of findings emphasizes the need for "a thoroughgoing equalization of the burden of the support of an adequate minimum program" and the necessity for making tax adjustments which will leave a leeway that may be used by local districts for providing more adequate educational standards than those demanded by the state.

Although making a strong plea for more generous state support for education, it holds that such support must not be made coincident with exercise of centralized control by the state.

"The problem of control should be settled as an independent issue," it declares.

Calling attention to the upward trend in the amount of school financing provided from state funds from 1925 to 1930, as contrasted with the downward trend in similar financing from 1890 to 1920, the summary declares that "certain aspects of the reorganization of the financing of public schools during the last decade indicate that an adequate system of state support of education offers a convenient channel for distributing the yield of state-administered taxes to the localities."

Far Below Program

"The present minimum program actually guaranteed boys and girls is in nearly every state far below the program which communities of average wealth have found themselves able to support," it continues. "That expenditure below which 10 per cent of the educational program of the state falls is only 40 per cent as great as the expenditure found in districts of average wealth in two states.

"The highest point which such present low expenditures bear to the expenditures of average wealth is 86 per cent. This indicates a widespread denial of educational opportunities to vast numbers of children living in less favored areas in the various states.

"While there has been great headway made in providing for the transportation of pupils living remote from schools, there are still a number of states which do not make such transportation at public expense upon the districts concerned. This operates as a denial of educational opportunity in many instances.

"Only in the equitable treatment of schools of the same size and of differences in size of school do half of the states approach complete equitableness. More than half of the states do not adequately care for non-resident tuition in the distribution of state aid, and approximately two-thirds do not make proper corrections for high school costs or for costs of transporting pupils.

"Whatever plan is followed for the allotment of state revenues for education, it must be measured in its effectiveness in producing the funds necessary for carrying out fully the

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WISE REFLATION CALLED DOOR TO WORLD STABILITY

Sir Arthur Salter Thinks This Task Most Vital for World Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Controlled reflation, reform of the credit system and lowering of trade barriers are recommended by Sir Arthur Salter, British economist, for the agenda of the World Economic Conference. Addressing the National Peace Conference here, Sir Arthur indicated that the nations of the world should approach the conference with a specific plan if they desire to obtain specific remedies for world conditions.

Controlled reflation takes first place in the agenda Sir Arthur would place before the world's economists. He contends that the general level of prices should rise, and believes that a monetary policy could do much, although not everything, if it is coördinated.

Restoration and reform of the world's credit system were also adumbrated as a prerequisite to world recovery. This means dealing with existing indebtedness, encouraging new lending, and securing that in the future the credit system of the globe is better directed than it has been in the past.

Lowering of trade barriers promises to be a major issue at the conference. Efforts are expected to be made by Great Britain to encourage and join low tariff groups, and to formulate at the conference fundamental policies which would help countries to remove tariffs which did most harm to themselves and others and brought least benefit.

Sir Arthur said that there was now in almost every country a feeling that there were many tariffs which did a great deal of harm to the country imposing them.

Federal Capital Topic of Lecture

Constant vigilance is imperative if the city of Washington is to remain a place of picturesque vistas and harmonized architectural groups, declared Mr. Alexander B. Trowbridge in an illustrated lecture at the Hotel Fensgate yesterday afternoon.

Other cities, notably Paris, have undertaken replanning on a huge scale, but much of the effect of Baron Haussmann's design, for instance, under the Napoleonic régime, has been partially lost owing to the proximity of factories and chimney stacks. The federal capital of the United States has had the advantage of being designed and laid out on a virgin territory since its site was first selected and the plans submitted to the first President of the United States by Pierre L'Enfant.

Mr. Trowbridge, an architect acting in an advisory capacity in connection with some of Washington's public edifices, made a strong plea for the maintenance of the ideals that have characterized plans for the city's growth in the past.

LANDSCAPE GROUP ADDRESSED BY NOLEN

The anuual meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects opened at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge today when Mr. John Nolen, president of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, welcomed the group at the morning session. Mr. Henry V. Hubbard, president of the national organization, also addressed the session.

The meeting will continue through tomorrow, the high light of the occasion being the annual dinner tonight, at which Mr. Hubbard will preside and the speakers will be Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, Boston architect, who will speak on "The Unity of the Arts," and Mr. Rollo W. Brown, author and teacher, on "A Public for the Creative Minded."

Boston Maritime History Topic Of Exhibit at Library

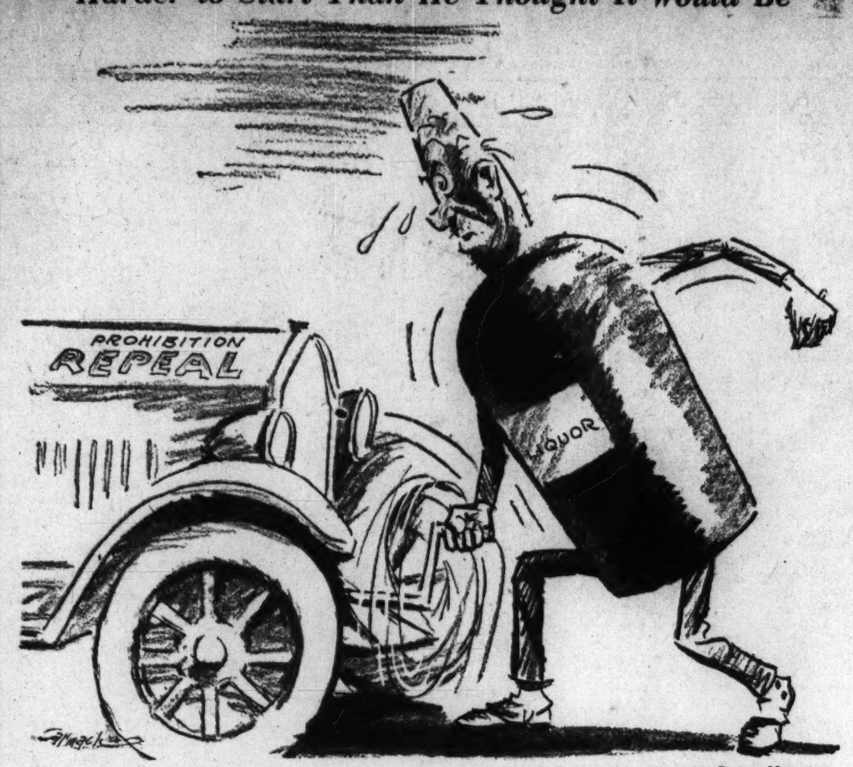
As a reminder to the people of the city of the historic and constant importance of the Port of Boston in local and all New England welfare, the Boston Port Authority has arranged an exhibit of flags, posters, pictures, models and other representations of Boston's maritime interests and affairs, in the exhibition hall of the fine arts division of the Boston Public Library. The exhibition continues through the month of January, one objective being to strengthen the loyalty to and patronage of the port services here.

Efforts are being made to arrange similar exhibits in other ports, patterned after this one, it is stated. Reviewing the exhibit, its scope and purposes, Mr. George Tilton, of the Boston Port Authority, said today that among the many phases of the exhibit that devoted to shipbuilding is especially significant.

"We have had many and famous shipyards in Boston," he said. "Perhaps the two outstanding are Hart's that built 'Old Ironsides' and Donald McKay's that turned out many famous clippers including the swift Flying Cloud which made the never beaten record of 89 days from Boston to the Golden Gate.

"In the display cases are valuable old prints that detail the history of the port, including highly artistic examples of the newspaper photographer's work contributed by the Boston Post and The Christian Science Monitor; old prints from the State Street Trust Company's famous collection; pictures, advertisements and literary matter evidencing some of the Boston Port Authority's current work and bits reminding of the American Hawaiian, American Diamond and Newfoundland-Canada Lines."

Harder to Start Than He Thought It Would Be



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVENTS TONIGHT

Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts: Annual meeting and dinner, speaking program, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

American Society of Landscape Architects: Annual dinner, Mr. Ralph Adams Cram and Mr. Walter Rollo Brown, speakers, Hotel Commander, Cambridge, 7:30.

Italian Historical Society of Massachusetts: Address, "Italy Today," by Mr. Harold Lord Varney, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

Salem branch, Society for Preservation of Natural Feature of Essex County: meeting, speaking program, Academy Hall, Peabody Museum, Cambridge, 8. Open to public.

Boston Congregational Club: Annual dinner and meeting, address by Bishop Charles Wesley Burns, Chamber of Commerce Building, 6:30.

Field and Forest Club: Round-table meeting, illustrated lecture, "The Great Outdoors," by Dr. Charles H. Tozier, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Community dancing class, 8.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Jan. 28.

Wellesley College: Address by Lady Sackville-West, Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, 8.

Theatres

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," film, at 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31 and 9:36 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: School of politics, "Foreign Affairs"; afternoon sessions, 2:30 and 3:30; Agassiz House, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, through Jan. 26.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through Jan. 28.

West Roxbury Woman's Club: Meeting, clubhouse, 1:45.

Massachusetts Civic League: Luncheon meeting, address, "Citizen Service and True Economy," by Mr. Howard S. Braucher, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Women's Republican Club: Address, "Mallorca, Land of Sunshine and Flowers," by Dr. Sarah Ellen Palmer, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Christian Symbolism, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Boston Society of Landscape Architects: Three illustrated lectures by Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke, Robinson Hall, Harvard University, 2; through Jan. 25.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. George Millrood, violinist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting, speaking and musical program, Hotel Statler, 2:30.

Russian Bear: Afternoon fashion show, benefit unemployed, Newbury Street.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Eskimos in Winter and Summer," 9:30; "The Story of Coal," 11; "Switzerland the Beautiful," 2:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corp.: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; Early Eighteenth Century Embroidered Coverlets, lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; Eighteenth Century Furniture, lent by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim Rugs; Prints by Whistler. New accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and at other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Old Master drawings of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Miscellaneous etchings. Exhibition of Islamic Art—Pottery, bronzes, textiles, miniatures. Also Chinese pottery from the Hoyt collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free weekdays and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Water colors of American birds by John D. Smith of Boston. Through January. Included in the studies are warblers, wrens, chickadees, indigo buntings, sparrows, grosbeaks and hawks.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Women Artists of New England." Through Jan. 28.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Exhibition Room—Pictures, memorabilia and information showing the history and present importance of the Port of Boston, sponsored by the Boston Port Authority. Through Feb. 3.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Charcoal drawings by Mary Neal Richardson. Through Jan. 26.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—"Birds." by Rex Brasher. Etchings by Ernest Haskell. Both through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 57 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—119 Hogarth Prints. Through Jan. 31.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Original engravings by John Leach. Sporting Prints and Modern Etchings.

Scherver Studio, 663 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors by Georgina Klitgaard and Barbara Latham. Through month of January.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Gertrude Fiske. Through Jan. 28.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Stanley Woodward. Through Jan. 28.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Umberto Romano. Through Feb. 4.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Paintings by David W. Gurton. Through Jan. 30.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Janina Federkiewicz. Through Jan. 27.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aiken. Through Feb. 11.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat colder tonight; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 40.

Maine: Fair and somewhat colder tonight and Tuesday.

Other New England States: Fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds diminishing tonight and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain beginning of week, again Wednesday or Thursday, otherwise generally fair weather probable; temperature much above normal beginning, somewhat lower, but still considerably above normal middle of week; much colder Friday and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	52	58	Montreal ...	40	44
Bismarck ...	2	28	Nantucket ...	44	48
Boston	54	55	New Orleans.	66	74
Buffalo	36	60	New York ...	52	52
Calgary	20	22	Norfolk, Va..	62	72
Charleston ..	62	74	North Platte.	20	48
Chicago	34	56	Philadelphia.	56	56
Cincinnati ...	46	70	Phoenix,Ariz.	38	56
Denver	24	46	Pittsburgh ..	46	68
Eastport, Me.	42	42	Portland, Me.	38	42
Hatteras	62	70	Raleigh	60	70
Honolulu,T.H. ..		74	St. Louis ...	40	60
7 p.m. Jan.22	76	..	St. Paul	24	38
Helena,Mont.	18	34	Salt Lake City	34	36
Huron, S. D..	24	40	San Francisco	44	50
Jacksonville.	64	78	SantaFe,N.M.	24	32
Kansas City.	34	54	Seattle	36	42
Key West ...	74	80	Tampa	64	78
Los Angeles .	46	56	Washington .	56	66
Memphis	50	66	Wichita,Kan.	36	62
Miami, Fla...	72	78	Williston,N.D.	4	26

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 23.
B—Maximum Jan. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9:06 p. m., Tuesday 9:24 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:16 p. m.

SHARON STEEL BOND OFFER

YOUNGSTOWN, Jan. 23—Sharon Steel Hoop Company will ask holders of $5,333,000 5½ per cent bonds to accept one-third in cash and the remainder in three-year interest-bearing notes Feb. 1, when semi-annual interest is due.

Music in Boston

Flute Players Club

Happily for musical Boston, the Flute Players Club evidently has received the support it required to continue its season. At all events, it presented its sixty-fourth concert yesterday afternoon at the Boston Art Club, with this program: Schumann, Quartet in A minor; Heinrich Gebhard, Three Water Colors for flute and piano; Bax, Oboe Quintet; Ravel, String Quartet. The artists were the Chardon Quartet; Mr. Gebhard, piano; Mr. Laurent, flute, and Mr. Gillet, oboe.

Mr. Gebhard's contribution, which had its first performance, is in three divisions, entitled "Efflorescence," "Incantation" and "Children's Rondo." The composer has taken full advantage of the freedom permitted him by the title of the first movement, which is very long and rather discursive. The "Incantation" is appropriately atmospheric and the final section charmingly playful. The writing for the flute well exploits its possibilities, and sets some technical problems of execution which were of course brilliantly solved by Mr. Laurent.

Bax's Oboe Quintet was heard for the first time in Boston. Designed primarily to display the virtuosity of the woodwind player, it bestows upon the oboe part most of the beauty of line that is characteristic of the composer, using the quartet largely for background. Mr. Gillet's performance was marked by purity of tone and breadth of style. The Chardon Quartet played the Schumann as persuasively as possible, and gave a really brilliant interpretation of the Ravel.

Sevitzky Ensembles

The Young Musicians Orchestra and Vocal Ensemble, organized and directed by Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, gave a concert last night in Jordan Hall. Mr. J. M. Sanromá assisted as piano soloist. A program which apparently was designed to mix popular music with more substantial fare opened with Four Russian Fanfares (by Liadoff and Glazounoff) in commemoration of the Twenty-fifth anniversary of the passing of Rimsky-Korsakoff, proceeded to Weber's "Oberon" Overture and then joined chorus to orchestra for four fragments from Mozart's "Requiem." After Mr. Sanromá had played some solos, the first half closed with some Russian chants and folk songs. After the intermission came Verdi's "Stabat Mater," Stoessel's "Early Americana" Suite, Sowerby's "Money Musk" and the anthem from Bloch's "America."

The Sevitzky Ensembles got away to an excellent start. Besides being an accomplished showman—witness the huge wreath for Mr. Sanromá and the embrace in the best Continental fashion between pianist and conductor—Mr. Sevitzky possesses also many of the avuncular artistic virtues. He has achieved really astonishing results with his group of amateurs and semiprofessionals—80-odd instrumentalists and about 60 singers. The orchestra under his baton displayed good tone, precision and flexibility. Even the brass gave less trouble than one would expect. The chorus sang with admirable balance and expressiveness. Its tone was forced at times, and the alto section—in the way of alto sections—was a little weak, but the total effect was commendable.

As a program-maker, Mr. Sevitzky has still to progress. It was anticlimactic to allow Mr. Sanromá's solos and the Russian folk songs to follow the Mozart choruses. But so far as performance is concerned, he deserves much praise. He has accomplished a stupendous feat in welding his forces into a fine musical instrument. Listening last night, one was reminded of Richard Strauss's saying: "There are no orchestras; there are only conductors." Here is a conductor to be reckoned with.

L. A. S.

J. M. Sanromá

Mr. J. M. Sanromá was attended by a pleasantly numerous audience of admirers in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. His program, devoting its first half conventionally enough to Haydn (Sonata in D), Schubert (Impromptus in G flat and B flat), and Schumann (Sonata in G minor), then became mildly humorous with Ballantine's Variations on "Mary had a Little Lamb" and concluded with an assorted group containing a "Danza de la Pastora" (from the ballet "Sonatina") by the Spaniard Halffter, two Puerto Rican dances by Campos, Macdowell's "March Wind," and two of Gershwin's most popular songs as arranged and embellished by the composer—"'S Wonderful" and "I Got Rhythm."

For a highly accomplished pianist and intelligent musician, Mr. Sanromá is still strangely far from being a well-rounded artist. Fluency and brilliant facility begin to tire after a while. In a pianist who has passed early youth the listener longs for signs of surer taste, a sounder command of diverse styles, a firmer control of the nimble hands. In Schumann's G minor sonata, the first piece the reviewer was able to hear, the Andantino was played carefully and earnestly but with too little delicacy of nuance. The quick movements were scrambled and blurred. Mr. Ballantine's ingenious set of parodies of 10 composers, with "Mary had a Little Lamb" as theme, were agreeably played, though seldom with that touch of humorous exaggeration which would have added needed spice. Mr. Sanromá was at his best in the "Nocturne (posthumous)" attributed to Chopin, and in the Lisztian "Grande Étude de Concert, pour lex deux mains, les bras, les épaules, le dos et la chevelure," in which, faithful to the subtitle, the pianist's "chevelure" came climactically adrift.

In its atmospheric suggestion and its subdued evocation of the guitar, his playing of Halffter's pleasing piece was the most satisfactory of the afternoon, with the possible exception of his sufficiently stormy performance of Macdowell's "March Wind." The Puerto Rican dances were trivial, suggestive of vaudeville tunes rather than of the best Latin-American popular music. With less of rattling haste the pianist might have made more of Gershwin's entertaining transcriptions, with their abundant rhythmic and harmonic ingenuity. Yet there were agreeable moments here. Abundantly applauded, Mr. Sanromá embarked upon a list of encores.

Society of Ancient Instruments

The Society of Ancient Instruments gave one of its delightful concerts of old music yesterday afternoon at Jordan Hall.

The concert opened with a divertissement, "Le Jardin des Amours," by J. J. Mouret and closed it with Le Sueur's "Une Fête à la Cour des Miracles"; there was a sonatina by Francoeur for the quinton (a small instrument much resembling the violin), a divertissement by Cimarosa for the viole d'amour, and a partita by Ayrton for the clavecin.

The great charm of the music performed, its tender grace and gentle vivacity, gained added beauty when suffused with the peculiar glow, the golden radiance, which the slight reediness of the violes and the tang of the harpsichord produce in combination. Music may well have lost more than it gained when the violin family and the pianoforte threw the older instruments into disuse.

Out of that part of the program which the reviewer was able to hear, the exquisite and deliciously played "Menuet tendre" from Mouret's "Jardin des Amours," and the slow allegro from Francoeur's sonatina for the quinton, in which Mr. Marius Casadésus displayed a delicate taste and a fine command of beautiful tone, linger most gratefully in the memory. Nor must Mme. Patorni-Casadésus's nimble and authoritative command of the clavecin's varied resources be forgotten. There should be a larger audience for such concerts as this. Yesterday's was enthusiastic.

S. S.

WAYNE PUMP CO. DEFICIT

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Wayne Pump Company reports for the year ended Nov. 30 net loss of $262,767 after charges, compared with a net loss of $378,326 a year before.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Sketch, "Seeing It Through."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Booth Tarkington Sketch.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; "Rosey" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 Studio recital.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 Westinghouse Revue: soloists; trio; orchestra.
10:00 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "America and the World Situation," Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Henry M. Robinson, Dr. William B. Munro and Dr. Robert A. Millikan.
12:00 RKO Midnight Frolic.

WEEI, Boston (590ke-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk; dance music.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 League of Nations Association talk.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 "Life of Calvin Coolidge."
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.
9:00 NBS, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program: Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum: Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Hum and Strum, vocal duo.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," mystery.
10:00 Ronnie and Van, vocal duo.
10:15 Organ recital; talk.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:30 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Yankee Network interview.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Local dance music.
8:30 "Royal German Band."
9:00 Rhythm Twins, soloist.
9:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Revue.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920ke-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Recordings.
1:00 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Advertising Club luncheon program.
2:30 p. m.—Springfield Rotary Club.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p.m.—Studio programs.

WAAB

6:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music program.

STOCKHOLDERS TOLD TO ENTER CLAIMS

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Holders of secured debentures of Kreuger & Toll, who he said number between 20,000 and 25,000, were advised by Mr. E. W. Debevoise, counsel for the trustee in bankruptcy, Jan. 20, to file proofs of claim before Feb. 6 if they wish to protect their interests.

At a hearing before Federal Referee Henry K. Davis, Debevoise said the trustee intends to test the validity of a blanket claim which he said he had been advised the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, successor trustee of the debenture, plans to file. The blanket claim, to be filed on behalf of the bondholders, would amount to approximately $48,000,000, he said.

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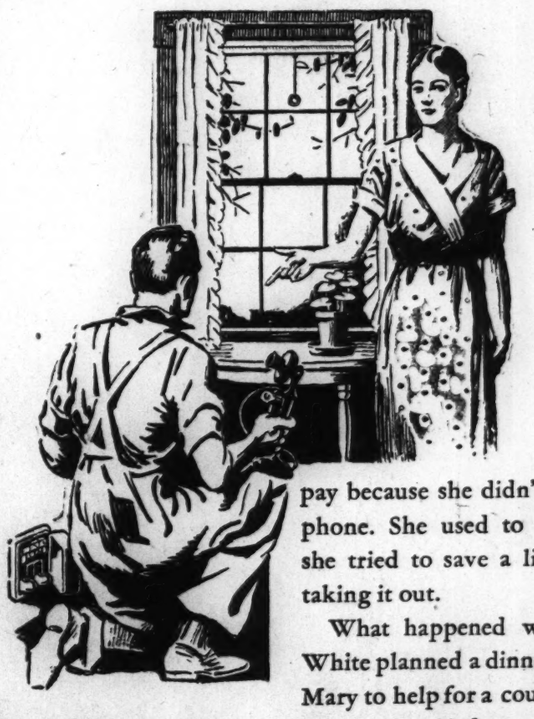
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day—WEEKLY from $21

Mary Smith LOST two days' PAY



MARY SMITH is one of those working women known as "accommodators." Some of them cook or serve when someone is giving a party. Others care for children, help with plain sewing, look after various odd jobs in peoples' houses, and generally "accommodate."

Last week Mary lost two days' pay because she didn't have a telephone. She used to have one, but she tried to save a little money by taking it out.

What happened was this. Mrs. White planned a dinner. She wanted Mary to help for a couple of days as usual. She tried to telephone, but found the service discontinued. Another "accommodator," with a telephone, got the job.

Mary Smith has her telephone back now. She knows this one job would have paid her telephone bill for a month or so, and she isn't going to miss any more.

Come in or call our Business Office to ask about service.
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

JEWISH WOMEN'S COUNCIL TRACES STEADY GROWTH

Group Was Formed in Chicago When City Was Holding World Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—The National Council of Jewish Women, which was founded here just 40 years ago when Chicago was having its first world fair, took another look at its progress a few days ago when its founder and first president, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, celebrated her seventy-fifth anniversary.

It was Mrs. Solomon who as a member of the women's committee for the World's Parliament of Religion held in conjunction with the fair arranged for a Jewish Woman's Congress. She had been convinced that a permanent organization of Jewish women should be established in order to have inter-community relationship among Jewish women and thus the National Council of Jewish Women was launched, which today has approximately 42,000 members throughout the United States.

Going into the homes of the Jewish colony in Chicago in 1896, Mrs. Solomon instituted the first survey of that district, tabulating the philanthropic agencies, religious schools, and the various other institutions. Heh friendly advice and help to Jewish immigrant families was a forerunner of the present immigrant aid which forms a large part of the work of the council. Now the National Council is in touch with practically every foreign port, she said, and has agencies in all ports in this country.

"Our work with the Jewish immigrants has always been educational," said Mrs. Solomon. "Today about 14,000 Jewish women are enrolled in council classes where they learn the English language, study citizenship, American history, and learn to adjust themselves to new ways of living."

Since the immigration restriction laws in this country have been made more severe, Mrs. Solomon said, the council's work with the immigrants has increased. Since the woman no longer automatically takes the citizenship of her husband, all of these immigrant women must be taught the work of the national, state, county, and city government, the ideals and history of this nation in order to get their citizenship papers.

An international bureau of the International Council of Jewish Women has spanned the continents and united families that were separated during the World War. It has assisted husbands in the United States to have their wives from Europe join them, and has traced families in Europe for American residents and transmitted funds to them.

But most people do not know that we have some 200,000 Jewish people living on farms," said Mrs. Solomon. "We found many of these unhappy because there were no Jewish Sabbath schools for their children. They needed just as much help as city people but they had no agencies such as the large metropolitan districts. We have organized these women into community groups, given the farm children club rooms, and organized classes for English, citizenship and child guidance, at a cost of $30,000 a year to the council. This work is now divided among the 225 sections."

At the end of the first 10 years the headquarters of the council was transferred from Chicago to New York.

Hollywood Films Give Bad Picture to Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

and disinterested. Of the two films just mentioned she writes:

"'Disorderly Conduct' and 'The Wet Parade' belong to the class of film that insists on telling the world how rotten America really is. This is a new form of self-indulgence that Hollywood favors at the moment without, I am sure, any very clear comprehension of the harm it is doing to its credit abroad.

"'Disorderly Conduct' is an exposure of corruption in the police force. It shows you the financial control of the force by the gangster and the bootlegger, and the difficulties of a young officer who hopes to get promotion by going straight. Spencer Tracy does finally exculpate the police force by shooting down a trio of gangsters and handing back the purchase-money, but by that time our faith in American law and order has gone for good."

What the World Gets

Whether Hollywood wishes it or not, this is the picture which its films are painting to the world.

Speaking of the American film's "insistence upon violence," Mr. P. L. Mannock, critic of the Daily Herald, declared that "it is vividly impressing Britain with the conviction that America is a terrible place to live in. 'The Wet Parade,' for example, depicts America as largely drunken. It is directed in the forceful manner of propaganda; but its lesson is vague.

"Every week hundreds of our people are revolted at the plots of crime, graft and immorality which come from California."

Whether Hollywood wishes it or not, this is the impression which its films are spreading abroad wherever they are shown.

"Invisible Power" is another type of American film which cannot fail to leave misleading and damaging impressions on any audience abroad. The critic of The Times candidly remarks that "it is extraordinary that anyone should be so willing to advertise to foreigners the villany of his politicians" and is convinced by this film that its producers think it "very likely" that an American politician will be "a thief and a murderer."

It would be possible to continue this list extensively. "Scarface"; "The Greeks Had a Word for It"; "Laughing Sinners"; "That's My Boy"; "Justice for Sale"; "Night After Night" and "Mad Masquerade," the last named being proclaimed in floodlights across the front of the theater as nothing less than a sensational exposé of American politics, all illustrate the point in varying ways and in varying degrees.

The problem is not to demonstrate the damaging distortion of America made by its own films; the problem is to make clear to those responsible for these films the harm which they are doing and to make them conscious of their obligation to call a halt.

Excellence No Excuse

These films are in the main technically excellent—vivid, dramatic, efficient. They are well patronized because they are capable films and because the American motion picture dominates for numerous reasons the British market and is still a large factor in the continental market.

But technical excellence cannot excuse the fact that in plot, in dialogue and in emphasis they convey to their European audiences gross misunderstanding of the United States. Five minutes of eleventh-hour unconvincing reformation at the end of an hour and a half of crime and corruption will never leave an impression other than that law and decency are any more than a ten-to-one gamble in America.

It is not intimated that Hollywood is deliberately falsifying America to fill the tills of the box office. But it is obvious to one who has seen many of these films in European theaters and who has been asked by scores of questioners, "Is it like that in America?" "Do they do this?" "Can it be like that?" that Hollywood is either unconscious of the serious discredit its pictures are doing to America abroad or is careless of its responsibilities.

Tax Revision Urged For School System

(Continued from Page 1)

demands of the state support program. In spite of the poor conditions with respect to the actual minimum program, it is recommended that the first step in the reorganization of the financing of a public school system be the equalization of the burden of the present minimum program."

Ohio Association Finds 10,000 Teachers in State Are Workng Without Pay

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23 (AP)—Financially embarrassed Ohio schools were described by the State Education Association today as operating on "good faith," with 10,000 teachers unpaid to date and 58 per cent of all school districts showing deficits.

One official termed the situation "pessimistic." It is worse, he said, in non-state-aid school districts than in those given financial assistance by the State.

"All the schools," he said, "are operating on good faith—how much faith we don't know."

"We do know, however, that creditors of teachers have reached the point where they are commencing to tighten up. Even the landlady frowns on her. When the credit of the teacher finally is strangled, it can mean but one thing—the closing of schools."

The State Department of Education has a list of school districts in which past-due bills, both for salaries and operating expenses, approximate $3,500,000.

The education association asserted that "the debt piles up so fast that no amount of statistics presents the true picture. Before we can compile them for a single week, the deficit of the next week or month makes them inaccurate." This despite widespread curtailment of activities, economies and salary cuts throughout the State.

The association blamed most of the difficulty on delinquent taxes and revision of the tax duplicate. Mr. Howard L. Bevis, finance director, however, said a large part of the deficit in state-aid districts has accumulated "from the time of Adam," due to "the extravagance of the local school boards." He is willing, he said, to pay back salaries.

The "average" Ohio school district was described by the education department as one in which, since September, teachers have received salaries for six weeks and thanks for the other 10. It said the situation does not apply to the large cities, for which only scattering and incomplete reports are available.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

DIXON, Ill.—Articles concerning the recent dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at 321 Second Street, this city, appeared in the Dixon Evening Telegraph before and after the ceremony. In the first item, the church was described and excerpts follow:

"Its architecture is modestly Grecian and its interior and exterior are very pleasing and attractive. The interior is of a sunny pale yellow with wood of walnut finish and the light filters through art glass windows. The two rooms in the rear of the church are used by the readers and a Sunday School class, while in the front are the library and reading and cloak rooms. The seating capacity is 200."

The history of the local movement was traced in the second article, from which the following is taken:

"Thirty years ago a small group of people who were students of 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' by Mary Baker Eddy assembled in the different homes to read the Christian Science Bible lessons. In September, 1902, a room was rented in which to hold services and in July, 1903, the organization of our church occurred. In 1916 land was purchased and in 1924 the membership voted to build a church. In December of the same year the corner stone was laid and the first service was held July, 1925."

BIRD SANCTUARY OFFERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, N. C.—Pinebluff, a village nestling in North Carolina's sandhills, wants its entire village to be a bird sanctuary. A new charter adopted by the villagers is to be sent to the State Legislature, asking that the entire area within its corporate limits shall become a haven for birds.

Argentine Artist and One of His Paintings

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CESAREO DE QUIROS and "EL PATRON"
Exhibition in National Gallery in Washington Exemplifies Bold Treatment of Romantic Themes.

Dramatic Color of the Gaucho Caught by Argentine Artist

Paintings of de Quirós Illustrate History of Turbulent Days on Pampas—Washington Exhibition Shows Rich Characterizations

By ELIZABETH PRUDDEN COX
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Argentine art, through the brush of Cesáreo Bernaldo de Quirós, offers Washington a rare glimpse of the wide pampas and the Gauchos who roamed them during the stormy days of 1850 to 1870. Unlike Mexican painters, whose art is at the same time primitive and modern, Señor de Quirós has chosen the grand manner of such European masters as Rubens, Velásquez, Delacroix and Goya, in which to depict the dashing caballero, fast disappearing from the Argentine prairie and already something of a legendary figure.

"Scenes of Gaucho Life in the Province of Entre Rios" is the name Señor de Quirós has given to his paintings on exhibition at the National Gallery of Art in this city. In a sense, he has reproduced history; his pictures are not a mere realistic record of a casual moment, but the genuine reconstruction of a specific epoch. It was a period stirred by nearly continuous conflicts between two opposing factions, the Federalists and the Unitarians; an antagonism between urban and rural elements.

From a romantic past the colorful figures file by on these canvases. El Patrón (The Master), proud and opulent at the height of his success, standing like a patriarch against a background of wide-stretching, cattle-studded plains; El Pialador (The Lassoer) and El Hombre de los Arreos (The Keeper of the Harness), silent, melancholy, hardworking; Los Jefes (The Chieftains), El Lancero Colorado (The Red Lancer), and Los Degolladores (The Headsmen), fearless and formidable in war; the way-worn herdsman with his wife and dogs in "Y Vamos, Vieja!" (Let Us Go On"), cognizant of the irresistible forces of advancing civilization—such, and many others, are the types immortalized by the Argentine painter.

Entering the hall where the pictures are on display is like stepping into a room brilliantly lighted by blazing fires. Sunlight and scarlet are the first impressions, and the occasional landscapes—gnarled trees, or a lonely ranch house blue and purple in the fading twilight—bring welcome coolness.

Color and characterization are arresting elements in Señor de Quirós' work; and both enforce the historic significance of its message. Questioned as to the predominance of red, in all its vibrant glowing tones, Señor de Quirós explained that this was the color prescribed for his followers by the Federalist general, Don Juan Manuel Rosas, and that nearly all the types depicted belonged to the Federalist ranks.

That such a warlike group as the Gauchos should have been chosen by Señor de Quirós as a medium for his art seems surprising upon first acquaintance with the artist, so ingratiating is his responsive friendliness. But as one comes to realize his ardent nationalism, his love for his subjects, for their romance, their colorfulness, their tradition, and their place in history, his choice is comprehensible; and one appreciates his eagerness that through his paintings other peoples shall gain an increased understanding of a dramatic phase of Argentine development.

Already the paintings of Señor de Quirós have met with gratifying reception in Madrid, Berlin, Paris and London, as well as in New York and San Francisco. Doubtless even more sympathetic than in Europe will be the appreciation of his themes in the United States, where there still lingers the memory of pioneer struggles of the western cattlemen.

PRESSMEN APPROVE TRADE CONTRACT

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23 (AP)—Maj. George L. Berry, head of the International Printing Pressmen's Union at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., announced Jan. 21 that the international arbitration contract between American Newspaper Publishers Association and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America had been approved by referendum vote of the union.

The contract was negotiated between directors of the union and the special standing committee of the Publishers' Association, composed of Harvey J. Kelly, chairman; Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe and Edward H. Butler of the Buffalo News.

BRANCH BANKING BECOMES DIRECT ISSUE IN STATES

Adoption of Amendment to Glass Bill Affects 39 Legislatures

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The issue of branch banking has been put squarely up to the individual state legislatures by action of Congress in accepting a compromise agreement on the Glass banking bill. Fiscal experts call extension of branch banking inevitable, and with 42 state legislatures now in session, the problem is expected to agitate local communities immediately upon final passage of the bill, on which debate was resumed today in the Senate.

The compromise agreement permits establishment of branches by national banks within state-wide limits in those states which now give the same privilege to state banks. There are only nine of these states so far, and agitation will begin almost immediately in many of the other 39 states for similar extension of the privilege, after the Glass bill passes.

Branch banking is in vogue today in England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, France and other parts of continental Europe. In 1922 there were only 20 banks in England, with 7900 branches. In Canada today there are only 14 banks, operating about 5000 branches. In the past decade, when one out of every three banks in the United States closed its doors, England and Canada have been free of financial losses to bank depositors.

The compromise plan accepted by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia permits the establishment of a modified form of branch banking within the individual states, under a system modified to meet American conditions, and with many of the advantages alleged to exist under the Canadian plan.

At present nine of the nine states countenancing branch banking is in the Middle West, where most of the bank failures of the past two or three years have occurred. There are only two states in New England—Vermont and Rhode Island—and only two in the Far West—California and Arizona. The other states are in a comparatively close area along the southern seaboard—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North and South Carolina.

Whether New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the central group of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan will now permit extension of branch banking remains to be seen. Illinois has been harder hit than many other states in the collapse of small local banks.

The essence of branch banking is that it gives strength by diversification of risks. In a State as large as Illinois, such a diversification might be possible, if branches in a specific group were numerous enough.

Senator Glass served notice today that he intends to press for night sessions, unless action is promptly taken on remaining provisions of his bill. Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma is the chief opponent left, with the withdrawal of Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana and Senator Burton E. Wheeler (D.) of Montana from the fight, after the branch bank compromise.

The two other major provisions of the Glass bill yet to be disposed of are provisions divorcing banks from their security affiliates, and to set up liquidating machinery for closed banks.

Cloak of Congressional Thrift Covers Multitude of Deficiencies

Hoover Gently Reminds Lawmakers of His Awareness of Juggling in Estimates of 'Economies'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Congress is up to its old tricks again! In particular it is a time-honored custom for Congress to hold down appropriations and boast of its economies, with the expectation of subsequently passing big deficiency bills.

The man in the street does not understand this device. Yet it is practiced at nearly every session. The reader of the newspaper sees the item that Congress has just passed such and such an appropriation bill which is a million, or more under the amount passed by Congress in the year previous. It looks as though Congress had made a big cut in appropriations. A pleasant glow is enkindled in the reader; the newspaper gives the item a front page place; the feeling is engendered that Congress is not such a bad institution after all.

But Congress is only playing one of its tricks. No less a man than President Hoover in his special budget message of Jan. 17 pointed out with gentle firmness the latest manifestation of this custom. Indeed, those acquainted with the budget processes of the Federal Government did not need Mr. Hoover's comment to understand the situation. It is a recurrent practice that has existed for many generations. Mr. Hoover in his comment recalled that he had recommended decreases of $264,400,000 in the five departmental supply bills. Congress, he went on, had decreased some of these items in committees, but others had been increased.

"Still others," said Mr. Hoover, "have been given the appearance of reduction but in reality must be restored during the next fiscal year by deficiency bills." And then Mr. Hoover advanced the specific figure of $41,400,000 as representing items which thus far have been "decreased"—but "which will, in all probability, be required through deficiency bills."

Some experience with the congressional estimates of expenditures has led to a skepticism over any large claims to economy. One of the difficulties is simply in the matter of congressional bookkeeping—correct as far as it goes, but leaving out important factors. One instance is the almost constant juggling with the fiscal year. The federal fiscal year starts the first of July. Sessions of Congress are apt to overlap the fiscal year.

It is an old custom—it was last used only last year—to compare the total expenditures of the prior fiscal year with the expenditures for only that part of the fiscal year for which the first session of Congress has sat in the year following. For example, in press statements on June 30, 1932, Representative Joseph W. Byrnes (D.) of Tennessee, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Wesley L. Jones (R.) of Washington, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, gave out totals of legislative expenditures, agreeing to a cent. They said appropriations for the fiscal year 1933 were only $3,886,192,479.24, contrasted with $5,000,000,000 the year before. This seemed to indicate a pleasing economy. Of course, the figure did not take into account expenditures of the sessions of Congress now sitting, which is still appropriating for the 1933 fiscal year. The accurate figure will be nearer $6,000,000,000.

Total deficiency appropriations for 1932 were about $150,000,000. This year President Hoover has just indicated how, once more, Congress is preparing to erase some of its "economies" by later deficiency bills.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. George E. Turner, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Violette Austin, Flushing, N. Y.
Donald C. McGahey, Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Fred S. Raymond, Boston, Mass.
Fred Raymond, Boston, Mass.
Fred Raymond Jr., Boston, Mass.
Thomas H. Burton, Long Island City, N. Y.

SOUNDS UNBELIEVABLE—BUT IT'S TRUE

there is a big straight 8 in the low price field

The 4-door Sedan, $695, f. o. b. Pontiac. Special equipment extra. Easy G. M. A. C. terms.

IT IS true that only a big car can give you big car performance and comfort—you know it, everybody knows it.

The difficulty has been to get these comfort and luxury features not only at a low price but at low operating costs.

This Pontiac Economy Straight 8 is a different kind of car—a new kind of car in the low price field. It's a real automobile—a *big* car. Yet it doesn't ask you to sacrifice economy. Rather, it gives you all the big car comfort you've wanted for years, with the average operating economy you are getting now.

You've wanted just such a car for years—everybody has—and now it's here—offered you by General Motors. You can be sure of it.

There's nothing tricky about this new Pontiac. It's just the same sure, safe, fast Straight 8 type of engine design that has won every race at Indianapolis for the past 10 years. Due to fine engineering and splendid manufacturing facilities, it has been possible to so build this big Pontiac Economy Straight 8 that it actually and legitimately takes its place not only as a car of low price but as a car of low operating costs as well.

Beauty? *Look* at it.

LOOK · · · DRIVE · · · COMPARE

Check These Features	Pontiac Economy Straight 8	OTHER CARS CAR No. 1	CAR No. 2	CAR No. 3
Straight Eight Engine	Yes			
Fisher No-Draft Ventilation (Individually-Controlled)	Yes			
Wheelbase	115 inches			
Curb Weight (4-door Sedan)	3265 pounds			
Horsepower	77			
Speed	78			
Full-Pressure Lubrication (Rifle-drilled connecting rods)	Yes			
Delivered Price (Your favorite model)				

Performance? Take it out on the road and try a brush with *any* car—not only those in Pontiac's price class.

Comfort? It's got the size and weight you have to have for comfort, and it's got beautiful new Fisher bodies with *Fisher No-Draft Ventilation (individually-controlled)*—the greatest safety, comfort and health feature since the closed body was first developed.

This year, get the kind of car you've always wanted—a Pontiac—the Economy Straight 8.

Tune in on the Pontiac Radio Program featuring Col. Stoopnagle and Budd, Jeanie Lang, William O'Neal, Andre Kostelanetz' 25-piece orchestra and a mixed chorus. Columbia Network every Thursday evening, 9:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

*Curb weight of the 4-door Sedan

PONTIAC *the economy* STRAIGHT 8

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

FRANKLIN

AIR-COOLING SUPERCHARGER 100 H. P. AIRPLANE ENGINE

Show Space 7-11

FRANKLIN Olympic $1385 f. o. b. factory

1933's BIG NEWS

A Car Thousands Wanted . . . At a Revolutionary Low Price

For many years motorists have said, "I should like to be able to afford an air-cooled car. If I owned a Franklin I'd feel I had the ultimate in motor car transportation." Here's the answer — the new Franklin Olympic at the sensational price of $1385.

All the benefits of air-cooling. No water to boil, freeze or leak. No overheating or loss of power. Utmost dependability.

The famous Franklin airplane engine. One horsepower for every thirty-four pounds of weight—the highest power ratio of any car in its class.

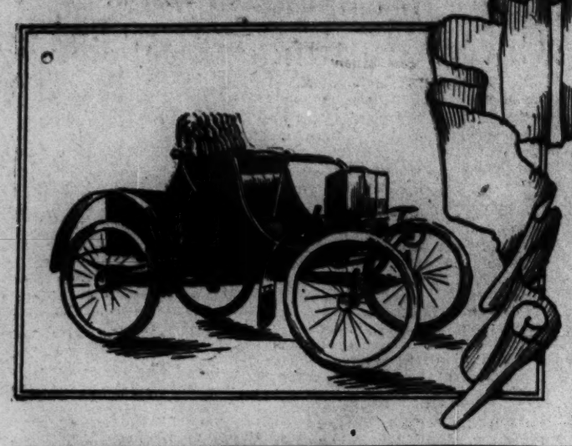
The supercharger. Revolutionary performance and economy—transforming each bit of gasoline into maximum power.

See the new Olympic . . . Drive it . . .

NEW 1933 PRICES
Radically lower
THE TWELVE $2885
THE AIRMAN $1935
Prices f. o. b. factory

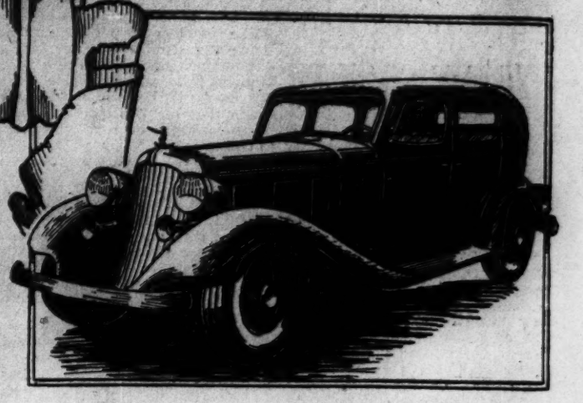
FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.
596 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston - - - Ken. 3630

Modern Models for Motorists



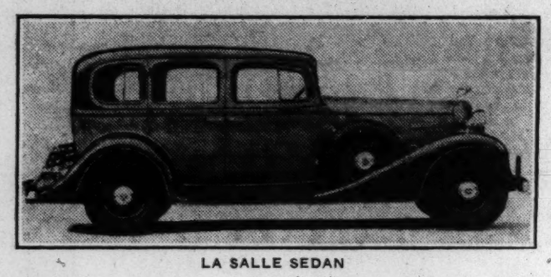
By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAIN HALL AT BOSTON AUTOMOBILE SHOW

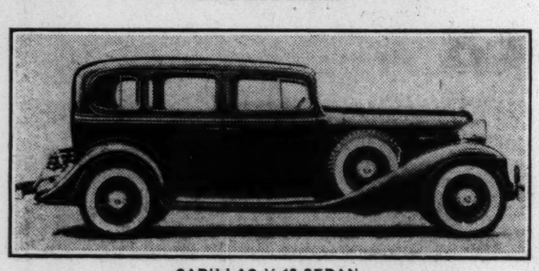


PLYMOUTH CONVERTIBLE COUPE

LINCOLN LIMOUSINE



LA SALLE SEDAN



CADILLAC V-12 SEDAN

HUPMOBILE SEDAN

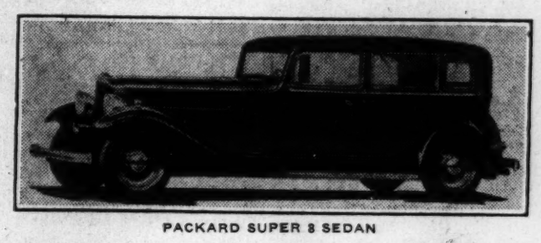
TERRAPLANE SEDAN

OLDSMOBILE SEDAN

GRAHAM SEDAN

WILLYS FOUR SEDAN

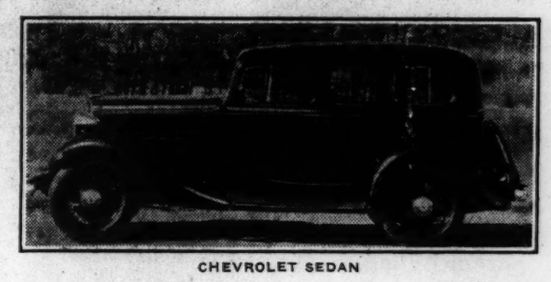
REO SPORT SEDAN



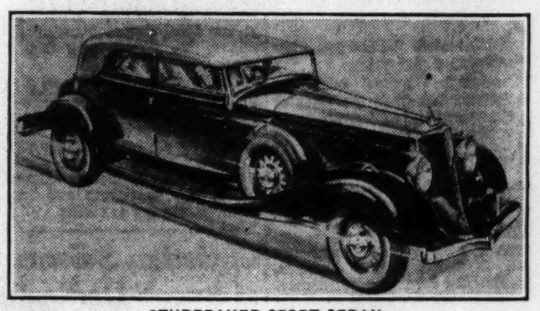
PACKARD SUPER 8 SEDAN

FRANKLIN OLYMPIC COUPE

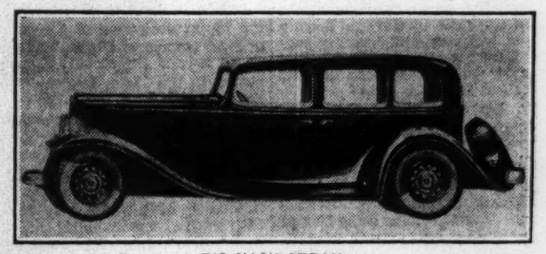
HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEDAN



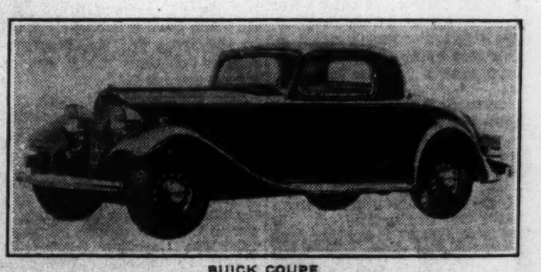
CHEVROLET SEDAN



STUDEBAKER SPORT SEDAN



BIG NASH SEDAN



BUICK COUPE

PONTIAC 2-DOOR SEDAN

Brief Specifications of Motorcars at 1933 Boston Show

The manufacturers have gone further this year in providing unusual cars, showing many new features embodying economy and efficiency of operation. Incorporated in the 1933 models will be found many new body designs. Several of the car models offered this year appear for the first time with a "beaver tail," a slanting rear running counter to the inclined radiator at the front. There is also a greater tendency than ever toward the streamline effect, and the 1933 cars in the lower-price brackets are conspicuous examples of the streamline mode.

Every car shown at other automobile shows is to be seen at the Boston exhibition, it is declared. "More value at a lower price" is the industry's slogan this year and judging from the exhibit there is no exaggeration in the slogan.

Auburn

Three lines of straight eights and three lines of 12-cylinder cars. To the 8-101 standard and custom lines has been added the new 8-105 salon series of 100-horsepower eights. These salon cars include among their features "dual ratio," free wheeling, silent and constant mesh transmission, automatic chasis lubrication and automatic hydraulic shock absorbers, and a new more rigid frame. Salon models are built on 127-inch wheelbase. Their sweeping lines are accentuated by a slanting V-type one-piece windshield, which slopes vertically and horizontally away from the driver, deflecting glare and thus, it is claimed, making for safer night driving. The center post is of minimum width to avoid obscuring vision. To prevent exhaust noises an improved three-tube muffler is used.

Austin

Four new body types have been added by Austin to its line of bantam cars, the coupé-suburban, special business coupé, panel delivery and "pick-up," the last named an open model for light delivery. The company continues the models introduced last year—the business coupé, roadster and standard coupé. List prices on these cars range from $275 to $405 at factory.

Buick

Three series, 119, 127, 130 and 138 wheelbases. Wider, longer and more roomy. New streamline effect with sloping radiators. Automatic ride regulator. "Right-beam" headlights. Split-window ventilation system. Safety glass in windshield.

Cadillac

A V-8, V-12 and V-16. The latter is limited to 400 cars. Power brakes in all models. Among other features are the Fisher "individually controlled" ventilation, improved syncro-mesh transmission, improved ride regulator and modernistic design in radiator lines, hood and body contours, rear-end and fenders. There is also a rain-proof cowl ventilator.

Chevrolet

Seven body types on a lengthened wheelbase of 110 inches. The bodies are longer and wider; closed models are equipped with the Fisher "no-draft" ventilation. The engine develops 65 horsepower and gives top speed of over 70 miles an hour. Simplified starting device, an "octane selector" and a new motor mounting. Free-wheeling, plus syncro-mesh transmission with silent second gear. The motif of the leaning V-type radiator is carried out by slanting hood, doors and sloping windshield pillars, as well as by an extension of the rear panel which sweeps in a curve that conceals the gasoline tank. Skirted fenders of new design and lower running boards serve to screen undercarriage parts.

Chrysler

Four lines of cars, a six of 117-inch wheel base and 83 horsepower; Royal Eight of 120-inch wheelbase and 90 horsepower; Imperial Eight of 126-inch wheel base and 108 horsepower, and Custom Imperial Eight of 146-inch wheel base and 135 horsepower. One of the chief innovations in the new Chrysler models is an "all-silent" transmission, in which all speeds, including first and reverse, are said to operate noiselessly. This is accomplished by the use of helical-type gears. Another feature is a vacuum-controlled automatic clutch which, in conjunction with free wheeling, is said to make the operation of the car more nearly automatic. The new clutch regulates its rate of engagement to the speed of the car and is desgined to prevent jerking when starting.

Continental

Makes its début with three lines including a four and two sixes. Sells directly from factory as well as through dealers in low-priced field. Capable of 25 to 30 miles on gallon of gasoline. Leader of series is the "Beacon" a four in four body types. Radiators are V-shaped. Wheel bases up to 114 inches. Claim 13 to 30 per cent reduction in unsprung weight from conventional cars.

De Soto

The new De Soto is presented in nine models, patterned, it is said, after a custom-built French automobile. The rounded radiator of last year's model is continued, the effect being carried further by curving the lower quarter into an oval design. The visorless windshield slopes backward, and the cars are lower and longer. An engine of 79 horsepower is provided, capable of 78 miles an hour. Starter pedal has been eliminated; all that is required to start the engine now is to step on the accelerator. The new mechanism is said to insure instant restarting of the motor in case it stalls, and also provides an automatic choke. Other features are "floating power" engine mounting; free wheeling with improved automatic clutch and silent gears.

Dodge

A six and an eight, both new in appearance and incorporating a number of innovations. The cars embody a novel spring suspension and are assertedly the first to have "air wheel" low-pressure tires as standard equipment. They also have an automatic clutch. Radiator slants in rakish manner, its sides curved near the bottom. Six-cylinder cars are on wheelbase of 114 inches, with 75 horsepower. The power plant has "floating power" mounting. In the new system of spring suspension the rear ends of the springs are secured to U shackles so arranged as to permit them to oscillate freely with every shortening or lengthening movement of the springs. It is said that no adjustment is required to keep the shackles quiet.

Ford

The Ford eight- and four-cylinder cars are not on exhibition yet at the Boston show, although the Ford Motor Company is represented by the Lincoln automobiles, manufactured by one of its divisions, and commercial cars.

At the present writing no information has been vouchsafed by Ford officials as to the company's plans for the new year, and reports that it was preparing a new series for introduction shortly have not been authenticated.

However, rumor has it that a lighter and heavier eight will be forthcoming and the four will be confined to commercial vehicles solely.

Franklin

New low-priced six, eight and twelve. All models have surchargers. Said to have highest power per car weight of any machine on market, one horsepower for every 34 pounds. Moderate trend toward streamlining, slanting hoodfront and rearend. Eights have free wheeling and non-shatterable glass. Twelve develops 150 horsepower. Doublehigh axle enables driver to control "ridability" on road.

Graham

Two eights and six. Front ends made distinctive by the substitution, for the usual straight line bumper, of two distinct chromium bumper plates, separated in the center and sloping downward to a point below the radiator grill. The most conspicuous interior improvement is the instrument "cluster." The dial is translucent. The standard-eight line has an over-all length of 191 inches and is equipped with 95-horsepower aluminum-head engine, with high compression, as is used in the custom eight. The standard six has a length of 185 inches and 85-horsepower aluminum-head high-compression motor.

Hudson

New six and two standard eights. Six develops 73 horsepower. Incorporates new-type cylinder head to secure benefits of high compression. Other features are automatic heat control, anti-flood choke, intake silencer and anti-backfire device.

Hupmobile

New six and two eights. Six has 121-inch wheelbase and 90 horsepower motor. Eights have 96 and 109 horsepower. Sidesway eliminators. Aerodynamic lines with slanting hood. Power of eights increased by enlarging bore. Oil temperature regulator. Free wheeling. Rounded windshield.

La Salle

Power brakes minimizing effort of brake depression. Fisher, split-window ventilation. Front assembly in single unit. New type spring shackle to eliminate side play and noise.

Lincoln

Two twelves. One develops 125 horsepower, the other 150 with wheelbases of 136 and 145 inches. Low-slung lines with sloping windstreamed bodies. Luxury is the keynote. Starter button on dashboard. Power brakes.

Marmon

Marmon is displaying its 16-cylinder car, to which it will devote production exclusively. This 200-horsepower automobile, announced last fall, enters the new year with a number of improvements and refinements. Its engine is declared to be the only aluminum power plant on the market in this country. The Marmon is built on a wheelbase of 145 inches, and all bodies are custom built by Le Baron.

Nash

Three straight-eights, new standard eight and new Big Six. Free wheeling. Pneumatic-cushion rubber mountings, silent second, self-adjusting spring shackles and shatter-proof glass in all models. Air-cooled gasoline line added feature. New slipstream lines to reduce air resistance. Bodies widest at middle, narrowing down at rear. All doors lock from inside.

Oldsmobile

New six and straight-eight. Larger and roomier. Windstream lines sloping from radiator to rear. Front fenders deeply skirted. Water filler cap placed under hood. Doors extend to running board eliminating dust apron. Temperature, spark, choke are automatic. Six develops 80 horsepower, eight provides 90.

Packard

Three series, eight, super-eight and twelve, with 120, 145 and 160 horsepower. Up and down draft carburetion. Thermostat heat control. Automatic choke. New braking system with selector lever on dashboard designed to hold car against swerving. Automatic clutch.

Pierce-Arrow

The Pierce-Arrow 1933 line, which makes its début at the show, offers 40 models in four groups. Two mechanical innovations are featured in the models, which are powered by eight or 12-cylinder engines. In addition to its regular lines, the company exhibits a "revolutionary" car called the Silver Arrow, embodying a radical streamline design. These cars, of which only five are being built, priced at $10,000, develop 115 miles an hour with their 12-cylinder, 175-horsepower engines. In Pierce-Arrow's new automatic power brake the car's motion is harnessed to apply braking power, the driver bringing a tremendous force into operation merely by depressing a foot pedal. The new brake is designed to bridge the constantly widening gap between the forces of acceleration and deceleration.

Plymouth

Six cylinders, automatic clutch, free wheeling, thermal heat control, 107-inch wheel base, 70 horsepower, $495 to $563.

Pontiac

New straight-eight to replace former six and V-8. No-draft split-window ventilation. Heavy rubber-mounted engine. Newly developed cold water pipe line with automatic heat control. Starter on dashboard. Mechanical steeldraulic brakes.

Reo

Six and eight. Lowest prices for six in Reo history start at $995. Free wheeling, 85 and 125 horsepower. Little change in body design.

Rockne

The Rockne six, sponsored by Studebaker, appears in its 1933 form as more powerful and roomier than its predecessor. Aerodynamic lines have been further streamlined. Simpler and more pleasant driving is expected from improvements in the equipment. In keeping with recommendations of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the number of models has been kept low. The line includes five-passenger sedan, coach, coupés with and without rumble seats, five-passenger convertible sedan and convertible roadster.

Studebaker

Two sixes and two eights. Power brakes controlled by vacuum cylinder. Improved combustion and increased horsepower. Sharper slope to radiators and windshields. Automatic choke. Automatic shock absorber control. Free wheeling and synchronized shifting of gears.

Stutz

Five lines of cars, including the new Challenger models, are presented by Stutz. Cars are newly styled throughout, with sweeping, clean-cut lines to reduce wind resistance at front and rear. An individual ventilating system, said to have been introduced by Stutz in 1926 and to have been available as optional equipment, is again offered optionally on the new cars. Among improvements are quieter operation, more effective engine cooling, smoother riding, automatic clutch control, semi-automatic starting and silent exhaust, silent synchro-mesh transmission.

Terraplane

Six and new eight. Latter has 113 inch wheelbase. Eight's power plant said to deliver 94 horsepower and attain 82 miles an hour. Having one horsepower for every 28 pounds of car weight, the light, rigid car is said to be capable of fast acceleration and to have unusual climbing ability. The motor is mounted at four points on a combination rubber and air cushion. The engine and frame are separated. The engine, clutch, transmission, propeller shaft and axle act together as a driving element independent of, and insulated from, the unit steel body and chassis structure for smoothness in riding.

Willys

New four "77" and six "99." Four is fully streamlined, 25 to 30 miles on gallon, overall length 156 inches, floating power, all steel bodies, 48 horsepower motor, capable of 70 m. p. h. Six has 80 horsepower motor. Both have conventional gearshift.

TREASURY ACTS TO AID FINANCES OF NEW REGIME

Hoover-Roosevelt Accord Used to Smooth Path of Refunding

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The cooperation successfully achieved by the Hoover and Roosevelt Administrations in international matters has found an echo, it now develops, in vital questions of primary domestic financial circles. These relate to the gigantic refunding operations facing the United States Treasury, in which it is particularly important that close harmony exist in the transition period between incoming and outgoing Administrations.

In some Republican quarters it had been urged that it would be good political strategy for the Hoover Administration to float a big bond issue just prior to Mr. Roosevelt's Administration. The idea was that this would denude the market of available funds and thereby limit the extent to which Democratic bonds could be floated for construction and similar projects, supposed to be backed by the more extreme wings of the Roosevelt Administration.

Word from the Treasury Department gives notice that no such policy is contemplated, and instead a very practical first step has been taken to aid the Roosevelt Administration in the momentous fiscal problems confronting it. This cooperation will help to keep the Government on an even keel in the difficult financial times ahead.

The Treasury announces it will start the machinery in the complicated fiscal process of converting America's huge outstanding indebtedness into notes or bonds at lower rates of interest than those now prevailing. The completion of this process will take several years and is expected to save the taxpayers ultimately possibly $100,000,000 annually.

The first step taken by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, is designed, it is learned, to test the waters and currents of financial confidence, so that the Roosevelt Administration may better carry through the task.

On Feb. 1, Mr. Mills has just announced, a small preliminary conversion operation will be carried through. He will offer $250,000,000 in five-year Treasury notes at the trial rate of interest of 2¾ per cent. This new money will replace some $145,000,000 of Treasury certificates bearing 3¾ per cent, while the balance will go to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The latter institution, incidentally, recently reduced its interest rates to borrowers.

The response to the new Treasury offering will be scanned with greatest eagerness. While on a small scale, the Treasury move just precedes the large-scale operation of converting maturing Liberty Loan bonds, amounting to about $6,000,000,000, and bearing interest at 4¼ per cent, to a lower percentage. Interest on these bonds is out of line with the times, it is believed. A reduction to 3¼ per cent is thought feasible in some circles. A reduction of 1 per cent interest means a taxpayers' saving of $10,000,000 on each $1,000,000,000 outstanding.

Caribbean Sea To Be Investigated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23—Arrangements have been made between Yale University and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution for a cooperative continuation of the program of marine investigations in the Central American seas which was inaugurated last year by the Yale Oceanographic Expedition to the Gulf of Mexico.

The research ship Atlantis, belonging to the Woods Hole institution, is now being equipped for a three-months oceanographic cruise in the Caribbean, and is expected to leave Woods Hole at the beginning of February. The expedition expects to bring back many heretofore unknown inhabitants of the great depths.

A series of observations will be made from Woods Hole to Bermuda and from Bermuda to Nassau, Bahamas, from which point the joint investigations take their start. Prof. A. E. Parr, Curator of the Bingham Oceanographic Collection at Yale University and research associate at the Woods Hole institution will be in charge of the scientific work in the Caribbean waters.

The investigations will be chiefly concerned with the general oceanographic circulation in the Central American seas, particularly as it affects the transportation of water from the inflow of the north equatorial current through the passages between the Windward Islands at the southeastern end to the outflow of the Gulf Stream through the Straits of Florida in the north. Special attention will also be given to the problem of the origin of the cold bottom water in the isolated chains of deep-sea basins extending through the Gulf and Caribbean region.

Miami Children Exhibit Latest In Winter Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Young maids and the gallants of tomorrow, ranging from less than three to sixteen years of age, recently trod the terrace of the Miami Biltmore Hotel clad in the latest of resort fashions to help swell the Baby Milk Fund of Greater Miami.

The junior fashion show exhibited what the well-dressed child will wear at Florida resorts this winter for school, for play, for parties and swimming. Linen in bright colors appeared to be the favored material for boys' suits, single-breasted cutaway coat with short trousers. Green was outstanding.

Little girls' dresses ranged from the heavier weaves for play and school dresses, to the sheerest of French linens for party frocks. Trimming of hand fagoting in contrasting colors around the neck was much used and all fullness fell straight from the neck and shoulders. Dotted swiss, organdie mousseline de soie fashioned several afternoon, frocks and for the very tiny tots, sunbonnets matched the gowns. Stiched linen to match the frock was used for hats of older girls.

Piqué proved to be smart for diminutive ensembles, dress, coat and hat; and homespun wool in pale tints made swagger coats for the cooler days. Rubber bathing suits were a novelty for the young miss. Made of bright colors in striking contrasts, these new suits seem to have won the favor of the smart young swimmers. Boys wore suits just like the men are wearing on the beaches and marched sedately with woolen robes of harmonizing shades.

Velocity of Sound Tells Ship Position

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The method by which a ship can ascertain its position by velocity of sound is described by Capt. R. S. Patton, director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in a report made public today by the House Appropriations Committee.

It has been used successfully, Captain Patton told the committee in explaining his department's monetary needs, on a survey of Georges Bank, 200 miles off the New England coast.

"The survey ship will be working perhaps 150 miles off the coast," he said. "It steams along a regular line, a certain course, taking soundings as it goes. At frequent intervals it drops a bomb overboard which explodes in the water. The sound from that explosion travels through the water until it reaches a microphone, or each of two microphones, submerged in the water a short distance off shore, with a cable connecting it to the shore station. When that tiny impulse is received in that micropone, it travels up the wire to the shore station and there automatically sends out a radio signal. That signal is received by the ship. Distances from the survey ship to two stations of known position obtained in this manner give the position of the survey ship very accurately."

Machine Hits Art, Says Paderewski

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Mr. Ignace Paderewski, pianist, who has been in England to fulfill musical engagements, sees the machine destroying beauty and culture.

"The machine," he said, "apart from displacing its creator, has in general destroyed something which is the most important factor in the life of civilized man, beauty and the sense of proportion.

"Production has been simply crazy. In America, which I have seen so often, they have overproduced in every direction until there is no market. They made 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 more automobiles than they could sell. They needed about 6,000,000,000 barrels of oil a year and they produced 10,000,000,000 until the whole industry is almost ruined."

In music, he believed, the effects of "the uncontrolled machine" are the same as elsewhere.

"There was a short period when the phonograph stimulated the general interest in music," he said, "and had a good effect. That period has now passed.

"As for the effect of the mechanical age directly on musical composition, I am no fortune teller, but I am afraid we are now in a very arid period of culture. Maybe there will be a return to absolute simplicity. There are at least signs of that."

'What the Well-Dressed—' Wear

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITO.

JUNIOR FASHION PLATES AT FLORIDA SHOW

Democrats Say Money Bill Asks Less Than Budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A new money bill said to appropriate $5,284,000 less than the budget asked was presented to the House Saturday at the same time as a dispute was in full swing between President Hoover and the Democratic leadership over reductions in federal expenditures.

The President said that House Democrats had not cut expenditures $57,000,000 on the first five appropriation bills as Representative Joseph W. Byrns, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, claims, but actually had increased them $35,000,000.

Mr. Byrns's committee, using budget figures of the same class as those the chairman quoted in offering his side, then brought in a measure allowing $103,282,000 to run the departments of State, Commerce, Justice and Labor in the next fiscal year. In the report on this bill, Representative William B. Oliver (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the subcommittee that handled it, said the budget asked $108,566,000.

The reductions, he said, extended even to the prohibition bureau, which was allowed $9,120,000 against the $9,599,948 recommended.

The slashes for the departments, as reported by Mr. Oliver were: State Department, $800,162, leaving a total appropriation of $12,177,000; Justice, $2,448,000, leaving $41,834,050; Commerce, $1,328,000, leaving $36,588,000; Labor, $707,285, leaving $12,682,000.

BUTLER URGES SHARP ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

Columbia Head Says People Should 'Take Back Control'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The big job before the American people is "to take back control of their government" and tell their lawmakers to "stop spending our money," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler declared in a radiocast under the auspices of the National Security League on Saturday night.

Economy in government, rather than increased taxation, is the real need of the times, he held, and asserted that the country would not escape from its adversity "until its people rouse themselves from their lethargy and require, first, rigid governmental economy at home, and, second, those policies of international coöperation and understanding which will open markets for the products of our agriculture and our industry."

"Stop spending our money, is the slogan which should be heard from Atlantic to Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico," he continued. "Stop trying to get rich by public borrowing, which means going farther into debt, which debt some day the taxpayer must find a way to meet. Stop representation without conscious taxation, and make every voter know that each year he pays something to meet the cost of government.

"Then and then only can we hope to bring to an end the present high cost of government. Then once more we could give our people a chance, relieved of the huge burden of taxation which they now bear, to obtain employment, sell the products of the farm and factory and again earn wherewithal with which to care for themselves and their children."

Economy in government means reduction in expenditures, Dr. Butler said, and "this, in turn, means the withdrawal of government from many undertakings upon which it should never have entered, as well as the far closer and more business-like organization of government agencies."

Dr. Butler stressed the fallacy of the "soak the rich" theory of taxation, emphasizing that all the people pay the tax, indirectly if not directly; that these taxes "seep down and into and through the whole population and affect wages, rents, and the cost of daily supplies of every sort."

"Until we can make the vast majority of the American people tax-conscious through a scientific and well-ordered system of taxation, directed not merely to the raising of revenue, but also to the establishment and support of sound principles of government, we shall not get far on the road to reform," he declared.

Dr. Butler declared that the Sixteenth, or Income Tax, Amendment, fastened on a few states the bulk of federal expenses, the institution of the "new and modern principle of representation without conscious taxation."

Senators and representatives from 30 to 40 states, he charged, "were delighted to support every demand for federal expenditure, particularly if it were to be made wholly or largely within the confines of their own states, because they knew that the money to meet the cost would come from taxpayers who had no share in their election and who would have no oportunity to vote to unseat them if dissatisfied with their public conduct."

CONTRACTORS OPTIMISTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Carolinas branch of Associated Contractors of America starts 1933 with the optimistic belief that there will be more building than there was last year, said Mr. V. P. Loftis, secretary of the association.

OFFICERS GIVE PART OF PAY TO STATE IN JAPAN

Voluntary Turning In of 3 Per Cent of Salary Started by Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Many officers of the Japanese Army, who are among the lowest salaried of any major army in the world, this month began turning back 3 per cent of their salaries to the War Office for a fund with which to improve military equipment.

Among the officers affected are Prince Kanin, chief of the General Staff, Prince Chichibu, heir presumptive to the throne, and Prince Higashi Kuni.

The first contributions will be turned over to the War Office Jan. 31.

Leftist critics of the army describe the donations as "militarist propaganda" and assert the movement is part of the War Office's general scheme to allay public discontent at the huge appropriations obtained by the army in the budget. It is asserted that the actual amounts raised by the officers' contributions will be of no consequence.

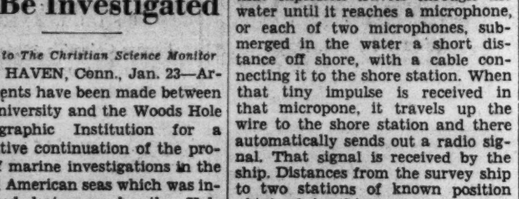
The contributions are voluntary, but it is understood that most commissioned officers will make them.

A full general in the Japanese army receives 6600 yen a year (the yen is about 20 cents), a lieutenant-general 5800 yen, a major-general 5000 yen, a colonel 4150 yen, a lieutenant-colonel 3220 yen, a major 2330 yen, a captain from 1470 yen to 1900 yen and a lieutenant from 1030 yen to 1130 yen. A sub-lieutenant, the lowest commissioned rank, gets only 850 yen a year.

See the Second Series of

The Most Imitated Car on the Road

The influence of Graham leadership is evident in the design of practically every new car at the 1933 shows.



GRAHAM

NEW SIX, $745, UP—NEW EIGHTS, $845, UP
Prices at Factory, Special Equipment Extra (324-3)

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THE FAMILY INVISIBLE

Two families will ride in each new motor car that is bought during the year 1933.

¶ One will be the family of the man who buys the car and the other, the family of the man who built the car—*the family invisible.*

¶ What do I mean?

¶ The motor car stands a tribute to labor. Its raw materials, as the ore in the earth and the tree in the forest, are worth but a few dollars until the hand of labor converts them into beauty and value.

¶ *It would take a man skilled in 80 trades one full year to bring a Packard car from nature's resources to showroom floor—a man with a wife and two or three children.*

¶ There is a double satisfaction in buying *any* new car at this time. The man who buys one gets a value never before approached and he gives a fellow man a job—for one whole year if he buys a Cadillac, a Lincoln or a Packard.

¶ He rides the family invisible as fellow passengers for months if he buys a Plymouth, a Chevrolet or a Ford.

¶ And so with all other cars, large or small.

¶ Think how a man would throw out his chest and pat himself on the back if he could direct a worthy man to a steady job. What's the difference whether he does this directly or indirectly—as long as the man gets the job?

¶ Remember—a motor car bought means a motor car to be built.

¶ Do I hear someone say "Yes, but who has any money to buy new cars?"

¶ Let's get set on some facts.

¶ Wealth *has* shifted. Income *is* less. But $100 will now buy all that $132 bought in 1929. Why not take advantage of this offset when—

¶ this country has nearly 50% more gold reserve than any other country;

¶ its banks are reported in excellent liquid condition with more than $9,000,000,000 in gold, currency and government securities—the foundation for an enormous superstructure of credit;

¶ it has 44,352,000 savings accounts with $24,281,000,000 on deposit—more than twice the amount of our War Debts and nearly six times enough to buy and scrap every motor car now in use;

¶ it has two savings depositors to occupy the front seat of every one of its 21,045,000 cars and nearly $1,200 in savings to spread out on the rear seat.

¶ Poor America!

¶ All of this savings money is working for 3% or less and neglecting countless opportunities. And though hoarding is a less popular pastime than it was, there is still a billion dollars in hiding without benefit of interest or return.

¶ This billion dollars would more than pay for all the motor cars sold during the year 1932.

¶ This country is like an enormous cask. One filled with pent up appetite, necessity of replacement and repair, and billions and billions of dollars.

¶ *A cask with staves held by bands of fear.*

¶ Some day, and it may be soon, confidence, *the yeast of business,* is going to start the cask's contents "working" and then we may have a veritable explosion of prosperity.

¶ This country is rich and it is sound. It can be prosperous for years in replacements and repairs alone. It does not need to wait for some big thing to happen or for some new invention. It can do the simple thing. Paint its homes, for example. I believe that every unemployed family head could have work for two months in painting the buildings now going to rack and ruin through nature's ravage.

¶ Let's consider the family invisible. Let's invite it to ride in our new cars and to be the guest in our homes as we buy new furniture and the hundred and one other things we need.

¶ Let's turn some of our lazy billions into work and take advantage of opportunities that may never again come our way.

¶ The reluctance to spend is the greatest single obstacle to the return of better times.

¶ *1933 will be as great as our spending courage.*

Alvan Macauley

President—PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

JAPAN'S POLICY IN FAR EAST IS DECRIED IN DIET

(Continued from Page 1)

occupation of Jehol constitutes an act of war, which would make possible the application of Article 16, involving sanctions.

Japan, he said, has abandoned hope of conciliation through the League, but he refused to say that events are leading Japan to withdraw from the League.

New Geneva Committee Starts Work on Report On Far Eastern Dispute

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 23—A new stage in the League of Nations' long effort to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute began today when the Committee of Nineteen commenced, in accordance with Paragraph 4, Article 15 of the Covenant, to draw up a "report containing a statement of fact of the dispute, and recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto." This report must be drafted with extreme care, for it may have far-reaching consequences and form an important precedent in League procedure.

The Committee of Nineteen has appointed a subcommittee of nine, composed of four great powers and five smaller states, to give definite form to its statement and recommendations. There is still some divergence of opinion between the great powers and the smaller countries as to the best way of dealing with the situation, and both groups can make their wishes known in the drafting committee.

Two principal alternatives lie before the committee. It may draw up a very brief report, stating in effect that the facts and recommendations contained in the Lytton report are the best basis for a settlement. This is the procedure favored by Great Britain and the other great powers. The smaller states would prefer to be more explicit, and draw up a longer document specifying in particular nonrecognition of Manchoukuo as one of the requirements of justice.

The latter sort of report would arouse strong antagonism in Japan and perhaps result in its withdrawal from the League. It is even possible that a shorter report, citing the Lytton Commission's findings as a whole, would meet the same reception in Japan.

Most members of the committee would approve of a declaration accepting the Lytton findings, but they hesitate because this policy is being advocated by Great Britain, and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, when speaking before the Assembly, cited only such features of the report as were critical to China and favorable to Japan. If this is to be the interpretation of the Lytton document, say the smaller states, it cannot be adopted as a basis for settlement.

The protracted attempts at conciliation have really been abandoned, but the Committee of Nineteen will make no statement to that effect, but leave it for the special Assembly to announce when it meets early next month. Japanese spokesmen still express some hope for conciliation, though it was chiefly the Japanese attitude which made it impossible. The Chinese insist that the Assembly's report must recognize Japanese culpability. If China can obtain this moral satisfaction it will be satisfied. There is no indication that China intends to insist on the League's passing to Article 16 of the Covenant which provides for sanctions. The League Secretariat spokesman maintained that the nations need not automatically pass to sanctions, even if a moral judgment is rendered against Japan.

The great powers, who have no desire to intervene in the Far East, naturally wish to avoid a provocative statement in the report. Smaller nations, on the other hand, who see in the League their protector against aggression, wish to use the strongest possible terms against Japan.

The sub-committee of nine of the Committee of Nineteen which is now drafting a report consists of Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain and Czechoslovakia.

Manchu Trade Gaining, Japanese Consul Claims

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—First foreign trade figures for the new Manchurian state of Manchoukuo, made public yesterday by Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, Japanese Consul General, showed what the Consul General termed "a remarkable increase" in the importation of American staple products.

The figures were for the port of Dairen, which, Mr. Horinouchi said, handles more than half of Manchuoukuo's trade, and cover the eight months from March, 1932, when the new régime was established.

They showed that Manchoukuo's exports gained 46 per cent and its imports 109 per cent.

"While on these figures the total United States exports to Manchoukuo show a decline of 22 per cent," he said, "they reveal a remarkable increase for such staples as iron and steel, paper and petroleum. Imports of American machinery began to show some increase."

During September and October, 1932, he said, the importation of iron and steel from the United States increased five times as compared with the preceding year.

Despite the boycott movement in China, Mr. Horinouchi said, Manchoukuo increased its imports from China 75 per cent and its exports 63 per cent. Japan remains the largest buyer of Manchoukuo's goods, which consist mainly of soy-beans and kaoling, a cereal, with China second and Great Britain third. The same three countries led also in exports to the new state.

Cuts in School Work Protested

Warning against the curtailment of school activities and the need of supporting education were voiced last night in a radio talk over a nation-wide network by Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education.

In many parts of the United States, Dr. Smith pointed out, serious conditions in education exist. "School terms are being shortened; many schoolhouses will be empty tomorrow; subjects vital to the interests of children are being discontinued," he declared. "A society which permits these things is not fair to its children," Dr. Smith continued. "Beyond that it is not fair to itself."

"Whatever takes place in education is of vital interest not primarily to teachers nor to those who administer the schools," the commissioner said. "It concerns directly every citizen. After all, the chief assets of the state are its citizens. Any educational program which improves the intellectual and moral fiber of citizenship, is an investment whose dividends will never fail."

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series." Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, direction of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m. E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, direction of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich. — Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Thursdays, bi-weekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, direction of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, auspices Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky. — Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, direction of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, direction of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc220m, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, direction of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., Station KPWI, 930kc-322m, direction of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KPAC, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 9:15-9:30 p. m., P. S. T., Sundays and Wednesdays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m, direction of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, direction of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

SAY JAPAN'S POSITION SOUND

TOKYO, Jan. 23—The Japanese Finance Minister, in a statement to the Diet, declares Japan's economic position is inherently sound, and cites a 23 per cent increase in exports and 15 per cent increase in imports last year. Adverse trade balance was reduced 50 per cent. He says the Government will introduce an exchange control bill going a step further than the existing law to minimize fluctuations.

Milestones of Unselfish Service Chart Pathway of Helen Keller

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELEN KELLER

An open poll to determine the 12 greatest women leaders in the United States during the last 100 years was taken recently by the National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal, for the Hall of Fame at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. The names placed on this roll of honor in the order of votes received were: Mary Baker Eddy, Jane Addams, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Helen Keller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mary Lyon and Mary E. Woolley. This is the seventh of 12 articles on their careers.

Now or at any later time, the simplest and most accurate thing that can be said of Helen Keller is "She made herself useful."

A splendid example of a complete triumph over an infirmity, Miss Keller's career has been a series of tableaus of progress. From one stage to another she has gone with vigor and good humor. Those who know her well and see her often, say of her that she is one of the happiest individuals in the world—with the kind of happiness which comes from putting self aside, and laboring to accomplish good for others.

Helen Keller was born in Tuscumbia, Ala., the daughter of a land-poor southerner of colonial lineage, and until she was seven her world seemed to those at hand to hold little promise for her.

But there then crossed her path Miss Anne Mansfield Sullivan, a young school-teacher, to whom somehow the vision was given that here was a life that need not be spoiled because of a physical handicap.

Graduated With Honors

By slow, careful beginnings, a system of teaching was begun. With what success these beginnings were crowned it is only necessary to say that in 1904 Miss Keller was graduated with honors.

By 1918, Miss Sullivan, now Mrs. Macy, and an additional secretary, Miss Polly Thompson, were living in a household together at Forest Hills on Long Island, a household busy with constructive plans for bringing persons handicapped as Miss Keller had been into a heritage of usefulness and happiness.

Lectures and stage appearances have kept Helen Keller before the world; not for personal aggrandizement but all to the end that she might help others. The widening use of Braille books and making them available to those who could not afford to buy them for themselves; the establishment of scholarships for ambitious, handicapped boys and girls; the spreading of knowledge which would make possible and encourage the participation of friends all over the world in the problem of smoothing away that seemed hard for underprivileged people—these have been her contributions to progress.

Awards Used for Others

She has been greatly honored. When the honors have carried with them awards of money Miss Keller has made haste to turn them into funds for her interesting and important projects. When she might have been thought to live in a world of considerable solitude, she has said the exact opposite was true; she has savored the amusements and interests of her fellows, ridden in airplanes, gone on camping trips, sat in a motion picture house beside Charles Chaplin, visited houses of royalty in Europe, climbed mountains, sailed great rivers and oceans, owned pets, loved the rush and roar of great cities, and the peace and quiet of the country.

When she could easily have been a stone the builders of the world would have rejected, she has made herself a stone of utmost importance, pointing the way to others who have followed her example in carrying through the great and kindly things that a world, made thoughtful, may do for those unable to do them for themselves.

Virginia Women Form 'Crafts' Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23—Farm wives of the Boyce community, near Winchester, in an effort to "take the depression by the horns" and restore newness to their homes without the necessity of cash outlays, have banded together for the purpose of meeting once a week to remake tables, chairs, sofas and other household articles to the freshness of years ago. Miss Nettie Tucker Yowell, instructor in home economics in the Boyce school, is sponsoring the move.

"We are inviting everyone to join," she said, "and we are particularly interested in having those persons who like to remodel furniture. We are planning to make dressing tables out of old chairs at a cost of 25 cents, and tea carts out of old washstands for an overhead of 50 cents."

Pasadena Women Back Home Handicraft Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif. — Friends of American Handicraft is the name of a movement organized here by a group of society women under the direction of Mrs. Frederick H. Seares, wife of the astronomer, to foster the manufacture of beautiful and useful articles at home.

Friends of American Handicraft believe in working at home. Like all communities having a large tourist trade, Pasadena has souvenirs for sale, and they were once admittedly neither very useful nor artistic. But why shouldn't souvenirs be a matter of pride—a sort of artistic municipal trade-mark that can be carried away? The Friends of American Handicraft thought that they could be, and have proved their case.

They encouraged the local manufacture of articles for sale to tourists, and now the souvenir spoons and tie-racks have been displaced by pottery made from California clays, by wooden handicraft articles, by jewelry and by works of art.

HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL ENROLLS 82

Wide interest is shown in the Harvard Business School enrollment of 82 men for the special session from Jan. 30 to Aug. 16 inclusive, an enrollment much greater than anticipated. All the applicants, according to the dean's office, are college graduates, with the exception of nine who were admitted on the basis of executive business experience. Approximately two-thirds of the group have spent one or more years in business. Students entering now will be ready to enter the second-year class next September on the same basis as those who began the first year work last September.

More than 350 inquiries indicate to the school authorities a widespread interest in substituting constructive training for prolonged job seeking. Applications are being received from all sections of the United States. Massachusetts is supplying one-third of the students, the colleges in the Boston area, especially Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, sending about one-fifth of the men.

Feeding Stuffs Meet Guarantee

Livestock and poultry feeding stuffs sold in Massachusetts on the whole appear to be true to their ingredient guarantees, Mr. Philip H. Smith of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station at the State College at Amherst says in his annual report on the inspection of commercial feedstuffs, just issued.

During the year covered in the report, 1607 samples of feeds were collected and subjected to chemical and microscopic analyses, he stated, of which only 35 differed appreciably from their guarantees in protein, fat or fiber content. The inspection work, under the Feeding Stuffs Act, is intended to prevent deception and misrepresentation in the sale of commercial feeds, he states.

A total of 1023 brands of feed have been registered for sale by 230 manufacturers and dealers the past year and 135 dealers located in 79 towns and cities have been visited by the feed inspector at least once, the report shows. "Substitution appears to be practiced to a greater extent by local mixers and small manufacturers, not always, however, with the intent to defraud, but on account of the difficulty sometimes experienced in obtaining the ingredients guaranteed," the report says.

Relief Fund Drive Brings In $804,061

The Boston Emergency Relief Campaign Fund, which began its second week today, has reached a total of $804,061, it was reported from headquarters today. Contributions since Saturday amounted to about $128,000, it was said.

All of the committees which are conducting the canvass of the city for contributions will be working in full force today, it was announced, and the campaign is ready to resume in full operation, with the objective of receiving at least one day's pay per month for five months from every worker and resident of the city. The first week saw the completion of the organization of these groups, it was said.

A meeting of all of the 22 ward, chairmen and vice-chairmen as well as workers of the Boston social agencies will be held at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon at campaign headquarters, 31 Milk Street. The purpose of this meeting, it was reported from headquarters, is to perfect the wards organizations, which are said still to be somewhat handicapped by lack of volunteer workers. In order to make the campaign a complete success, it is necessary that several thousand men and women enlist for service on the ward committees, it was said today.

MODEL YACHTS TO BE EXHIBITED

Opportunities for model yacht builders, young or old, to exhibit their handiwork will be afforded at the Boston Sportsmen's Show, from Feb. 4 to 11, in the Mechanics Building. Recognition will be given for the best workmanship, for the best individual exhibit and to the organization, showing the largest exhibit of boats. The judging will take place on Monday, Feb. 6.

There will be three age classes—juniors under 14, seniors over 14 and under 18, and adults over 18, the age being that of the builder at the time the boat was made. The classification of the boats will be: Fairwind models, up to 18 inches, 18 to 24 inches, 24 to 36 inches, over 36 inches and open classes. Those wishing to enter the exhibition should inquire about conditions at the Boston Model Yacht Association.

NEW ZEALAND BUYS GOODS FROM CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — New Zealand is a large buyer of Canadian manufactured goods and other products, said Mr. J. W. Collins, New Zealand trade commissioner, in an address here to the Optimist Club. In value of commodities, New Zealand is second among Canada's customers. In 1930, he pointed out, New Zealand imported $20,000,000 of goods, or over $12 to every man, woman and child.

It is expected that government economies in New Zealand will result in a credit balance of $60,000,000 at the end of the year, he continued, in spite of the fact that the country's national income has been reduced from $600,000,000 to $440,000,000.

EXPERTS SAIL TO SOUND SEAS IN WEST INDIES

Smithsonian Men Puerto Rico Bound in Yacht Caroline

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—An expedition carrying the latest equipment for marine exploration is today on its way to five-mile ocean depth off Puerto Rico, the deepest known spot in the Atlantic—to gather specimens and data for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Smithsonian Institution.

Headed by Dr. Paul Bartsch of the Smithsonian Institution the exposition left Tebo Yacht Basin, Brooklyn, on Saturday in the 279-foot seagoing yacht Caroline.

Dr. Bartsch said their first job would be to take soundings just east of Puerto Rico.

"This is the deepest spot in the Atlantic—27,972 feet," he continued. "The bottom has never been charted there, and we expect to determine its contours, analyze its topography and obtain other data that may be of use to the United States Geodetic Survey.

"Then we will gather specimens of animal and plant life from the surface down to the profound deeps. As part of this work, we will obtain temperature reading and water samples at various depths. Temperature will be found to vary from 80 degrees Fahrenheit to below freezing. The salt content of the water also is different at different levels."

The Caroline is an 1800-ton yacht with 3000 horsepower Diesel engines and a speed of 15 knots. Her owner, Mr. Eldridge R. Johnson, of Moorestown, N. J., retired founder of the Victor Talking Machine Company, and a party of his friends are on board.

The experts who will aid Dr. Bartsch are Dr. E. W. Price, zoölogist of the Department of Agriculture; Dr. Townsend Brown, physicist, of the United States Navy Research Bureau; Mr. John Mills of the Carnegie Institute, who will have charge of dredging; Mr. T. Wilding of the Smithsonian Institution; Mr. Charles Weber, assistant zoölogist; Mr. Elie Cheverlange, artist; and Mr. George R. Goergens, motion picture photographer of the Department of Agriculture. The party expects to spend two months in deep-sea exploration.

Education Cost Cut 10 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23—Total school expenditures for the 242 districts in New Hampshire for the present school year are expected to show savings of approximately 10 per cent under the cost of maintenance for 1932 and not less than a 13 per cent decrease from the costs for 1931, according to a statement made Saturday by Mr. James N. Pringle, New Hampshire Commissioner of Education.

These figures, the statement said, are obtained from a survey conducted by the educational council of the State Teachers' Association, following its appointment at the annual conference of the association in October, 1932. A conservative estimate of the amount of money to be saved through economical effort, Mr. Pringle declared in the statement, is expected to show a total actual reduction in expenditures of not less than $750,000 for the current school year.

In making this preliminary estimate, the statement said, the special committee had coöperated with all units of government, both state and local, in its effort to find a sound basis for economy in educational expenditures. This coöperation committee was the direct outcome of the conference with Mr. Milan A. Dickinson, State Comptroller; Gov. John G. Winant and the heads of all state departments, seeking a way to reduce state expenses, it was said.

Rotarians Hear Talk on Trucks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 23—Railroads are not alone concerned in the problem of making freight-carrying motortrucks pay their rightful share for the use of the highways. The automobile owners and all other non-commercial users of the public roads should be linked in the fight against the free use of the highways in the transportation business, unregulated and subsidized, asserted Mr. Laurence F. Whittemore, general representative of the Boston and Maine Railroad, in an address before the Rotary Club here today.

"The present controversy," he declared, "is not a controversy between the railroad and the whole motor vehicle industry. The real issue in the question of highway motortruck transportation is the public interest, and the greatest good for the whole population of the country. Making the truck pay its rightful share, might well lessen the tax burden of the non-commercial motor vehicle. Too often it is assumed that the interest of the automobilist in his use of the highway is exactly the same as the interest of the heavy trucker who uses the highway for profit. This, I hold, is not true. Roads are rendered more dangerous by the presence of huge trucks, engaged in the transportation business."

While interest in truck legislation was being stirred here by Mr. Whittemore's talk, two bills, designed to regulate the use of the highways of New Hampshire by motor vehicles transporting property for hire; to place such vehicles under supervision and control of the Public Service Commission and to establish a graduated scale of registration fees depending on weight of such vehicles, were being prepared for filing in the House at Concord tomorrow. The bills have the approval of the Executive Committee of the New Hampshire Railroads Employees and Citizens Association, an organization of 20,000 members in this State.

ROOSEVELT OUT TO CONSOLIDATE HIS G. O. P. LINES

(Continued from Page 1)

press for enactment of the Norris bill, providing for government operation of the great power project at the earliest possible moment.

Second, the visit yesterday of two more leading Progressive Republicans who bolted their party in the elections, Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, was a pointed indication of the next President's desire to allay the suspicion in Progressive circles in Washington that the putting forward of Mr. Young's and Mr. Davis' names for the highest post in the Cabinet indicated a trend back toward conservatism.

The fact that Senator Cutting is being prominently mentioned as a likely nominee for the Interior Department post in the Cabinet adds further significance to the visit.

The most striking feature of this final trip to Warm Springs before the inauguration is the sudden ban of frank and open contacts with the press. The President-Elect has suddenly ceased to take newspaper correspondents into his confidence and the official channels of information have been heremetically sealed.

With the exception of a meeting today with Prof. A. A. Berle, of Columbia University, and Mr Charles W. Taussig, president of the American Molasses Company, no appointments have been announced. It is reported that Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana, another Cabinet possibility, is expected within the next few days. Professor Berle and Mr. Taussig, both authorities on Cuba, discussed general features of the Cuban situation and its relationship to American problems, including the tariff, with Mr. Roosevelt.

RUM SCHOONER CAPTURED

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 23 (AP)—The coast guard cutter Mendota was en route here today with the schooner Tanner, captured off Cape Hatteras Saturday with 849 cases of liquor and a crew of four men. Port officials said the Tanner, believed to be a British rumrunner, will reach here late tonight or tomorrow.

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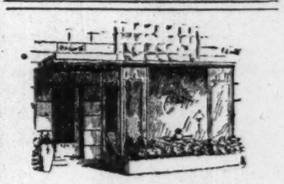
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TARIFF REVISION BACKED IN PLAN BY ECONOMISTS

Professors Favor Income Tax to Trade Crimp of Sales Levy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 23—Downward revision of the tariff and a lowering of exemptions in both income and estate taxes is urged on President Hoover, President-Elect Roosevelt, the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee by a group of the nation's leading economists in a survey of the federal fiscal situation made public here today. Simultaneously they register their complete disagreement with proposals for raising additional federal revenue which have thus far been advanced.

"One of these proposals now receiving serious consideration is that calling for a tax on beer," they say in their letter. "Here there is uncertainty both as to time and yield. We cannot with confidence rely upon this source of revenue for early relief."

Opposition to either a manufacturers' sales tax or a general sales tax is based on the ground that "to the extent that such taxes are shifted to the consumer, they are, for the most part, levies imposed upon purchasers without regard to their ability to pay."

"Such taxes, highly regressive in character, tend to discourage consumption and thus impair living standards," they declare. "The burden of a sales tax is especially serious at this time when so many of our people are being cared for at public expense."

The economists signing the study voice "determined insistence on wise reduction in public expenditures" and offer the following suggestions:

"We are convinced that a downward revision of the tariff will result in substantial increases in governmental receipts. We therefore urge a careful revision at the earliest possible date.

"For immediate action, we favor lowering the exemption both with respect to the income and estate taxes. Obviously those who are enjoying incomes are in a better position to contribute to the support of the government than are the many who are barely able to purchase the necessities of life.

"We believe that by lowering the exemptions for the income tax, a substantial amount of revenue will be forthcoming. We suggest a study of the revenue-producing possibilities of income levies, beginning at $600 to $800 for single persons and at $1200 to $1600 for married persons. Attention should also be given to the revenue-yielding possibilities of raising the rates on the moderate sized incomes—for examples, from $5000 to $30,000.

"As for estate taxes, we suggest consideration of the advisability of reducing the exemptions from $50,000 to $25,000 or lower.

"In planning for the future, we urge a determined effort to secure the adoption of the proposed Constitutional Amendment which will prevent the issuing of tax exempt securities. Until this is done, high income tax rates actually encourage further diversion of investment funds into these tax exempt channels. We also urge that steps be taken which will make possible federal taxation of the incomes of all public officials."

The survey and recommendations were made by professors of economics of the University of Pittsburgh under the chairmanship of Prof. Marion K. McCay. Before it was sent to Washington it was submitted to, and received the approval of, 101 economists of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Bryn Mawr College, the Carnegie institute of Technology, Hunter College, the Universities of Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan and Wisconsin, Miami University, Ohio State University, Washington University, Washington and Jefferson College, Wesleyan University and Yale University.

New York League Backs Labor Bills

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—A move to bring before the Legislature this week labor bills looking for improved working standards for women and children is under way today by the Consumers' League of New York, with two measures designed to establish a minimum wage and shorter work hours for this class awaiting the approval of Miss Frances Perkins, state Labor Commissioner.

The bills embody in effect Miss Perkins' own recommendations to offset what she holds is a present tendency to break down work standards in New York State, as a result of long unemployment lists, and are based on a survey just completed by the league, which found extremely low wage rates, coupled with long hours, prevalent in many industries, notably the canning.

The women of America are asked to throw the weight of their purchasing power away from low-quality goods "if they are adverse to the demoralization of the industry that prepares their apparel" and if they want to do "something tangible to save thousands of workers from intolerable conditions," in an appeal placed before the General Federation of Women's Clubs here by Mr. Samuel Klein, executive director of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers. A revival of the worst phases of the sweat shop has come with the economic slump, Mr. Klein's letter states, to an extent that is bringing demoralization on improved conditions in the garment industry that took 30 years to effect.

Dry Enforcement Budget Slashed By Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The smallest sum in the 13 years of national prohibition, $9,120,000, was earmarked for the enforcement of the dry laws in the fiscal year 1934 by the four department appropriation bills reported to the House Saturday.

The budget recommended $9,599,948, but the House Appropriations Committee applied the average cut of 5 per cent on the measure as a whole to the amount asked for the prohibition bureau.

Lengthy hearings before an appropriations subcommittee again showed the marked difference of opinion that has prevailed ever since the Volstead Act went on the statute books. A long-time foe of the dry laws, Representative George H. Tinkham (R.) of Massachusetts questioned Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition, at length, telling him that he regarded the "appropriation of $9,000,000 of federal funds for the enforcement of prohibition merely as a gesture." Mr. Tinkham asked if the amount should not be sharply reduced.

Col. Woodcock replied in the negative, taking the view previously expressed by Attorney-General Mitchell before the committee that "the thing to do in the interest of decency and law" was to change the liquor laws and then cut the appropriation. The average cost of a liquor case in 1932, Col. Woodcock said, excluding court expenses, was $120. He said that if the cost of fines and the sale of seized property were deducted, "the cost of the bureau last year was $6,626,039.69 as against an appropriation of $11,369,500." The amount actually spent by the bureau, however, he told committee members was approximately that recommended by the budget this year.

MONARCHISTS FACE TRIAL AT MADRID

By the Associated Press

MADRID, Jan. 23 — Fifty-nine Monarchists, exiled to the African penal colony at Villa Cisneros, were being hurried to Madrid last night to stand trial in connection with the rebellion of last August.

They arrived at Puerto Santa Maria, near Cádiz, yesterday morning on a tugboat which was under the close surveillance of a gunboat.

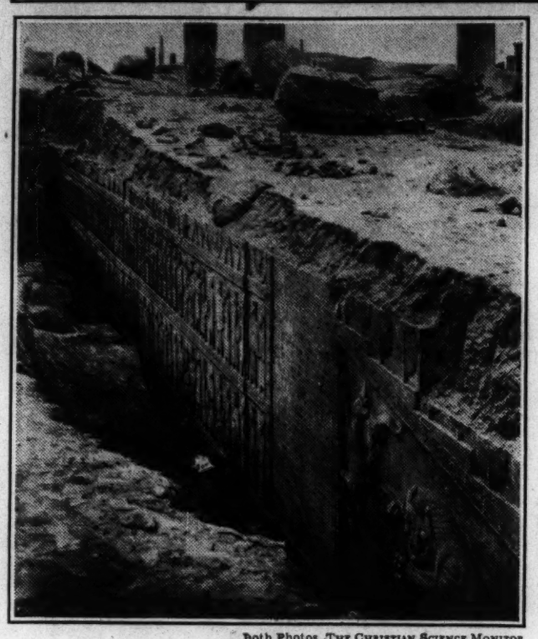
In groups of three the deportees were permitted to land under the vigilance of guards. Then they proceeded to the railroad station, where friends and relatives were allowed to greet them.

They said they did not learn of the escape on Jan. 1 of 29 of their number, who landed a few days ago at a Portuguese port after days of hardship on several small vessels, until authorities at Villa Cisneros began an investigation of the escape.

FORD MEN RETURN TO WORK

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 23 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company of Canada has called 1000 back to work.

Uncovered in Débris of Ancient Persian Capital



Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Picture—Small Stairway With Relief Sculptures Discovered in the Persepolis Palaces. Lower Picture—Old Persian Relief Sculptures on Front of Vast Persepolis Palace.

Persian Art 2500 Years Old Fresh as in 400 B. C. Is Found

Chicago University Reports Rich Finds in Ruins of Persepolis Which Include Series of Wall Sculptures Totaling 1000 Feet in Length

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—Rich finds of ancient Persian art, including some of the most magnificent sculptures ever uncovered by archæology, have been unearthed in Persepolis after 2500 years of concealment under the débris of the antique Persian capital, it is announced today by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago which is conducting the expedition.

A series of wall sculptures totaling 1000 feet in length and "as fresh as when the sculptors' chisels last touched them 25 centuries ago" were reported by Dr. Ernest Herzfield, head of the expedition, to Dr. James Henry Breasted, director of the Oriental Institute.

Besides this, another important new find, within two miles of the palace ruins, was announced by Dr. Herzfield. There a Stone Age village was uncovered in a state of preservation which, he says, surpasses any heretofore found.

Dr. Breasted considers the Persepolis discovery one of the greatest in the history of archæological research. "There has never been any discovery like it in western Asia since archæological excavations began there almost a century ago," he said. The carvings are not only artistically important but include inscriptions of the greatest historical value, the report declares.

The early fall of sun-dried mud brick portions of the palace walls can be thanked, Dr. Herzfield's report shows, for the remarkable preservation of this ancient Persian art. So complete was the protection that one panel was found with its original colors, showing the Persian Emperor in a robe bordered with scarlet and purple and with other finery in royal hues, all undimmed by time.

The sculptures depict scenes from palace life, and their execution, Dr. Herzfeld declares, displays unparalleled beauty and refinement of detail. In the representation of each chariot wheel, for example, the bronze nail which was dropped through a hole in the end of the axle to prevent the wheel from coming off is depicted in minute detail. The upper half of each nail consists of a beautifully sculptured female figure, carved with the delicacy of a cameo in an area not as large as a postage stamp.

The Stone Age village is also of remarkable interest. The walls of the adobe houses stand six or seven feet high in places. A narrow street running the length of the little settlement enables the modern visitor to walk through it and look over the walls into the houses. Through the doors and the earliest known windows ever found, he can see mural decorations of red ochre water color still discernible on the walls, the report discloses.

Standing about on the floors are household utensils of pottery, fireplaces with burned clay fire-dogs still in position, and pottery vessels still containing the remains of food. In some of the dishes lay the flint knives with which the ancient people had last eaten, some 6000 years ago.

The exquisite polychrome designs and motifs painted on the pottery mark a new chapter in the history of prehistoric art, Dr. Herzfeld says in his report.

Notes Exchanged On St. Lawrence Waterpower Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The State Department made public Jan. 21 notes exchanged by Canada and this country agreeing that in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway treaty the two governments leave as a domestic matter the question of diverting water for power purposes through the Massena Canal and Grass River, on the American side.

In Senate hearings the objection was raised by the New York Power Authority that the treaty favors the Aluminum Company of America by including in the engineering report estimates on the cost of works for diverting water through the Massena Canal, which now supplies power to the Aluminum Company. Exchange of the notes was announced at that time.

In the notes the following proposals are approved:

"The effect of the treaty is not, in any respect, to recognize or establish any rights or claims of any person or corporation, in respect to the diversion of water for power purposes through the Massena Canal and Grass River.

"The Canadian Government will, upon request, formally consent to the modification or elimination of the works provided for in the report of the joint board of engineers, in connection with the diversion through the Massena Canal.

Memory of Commodore Maury, 'Pathfinder of Seas,' Honored

Stone Placed Near Virginia Home Commemorates Task of Mapping Ocean Winds and Currents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va.—That a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country, is not borne out in the case of Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, one of America's most noted natural scientist who is popularly known as "the Pathfinder of the Seas," for it has just been announced that a stone marker is to be erected at his birthplace near Fredericksburg, Va.

Commodore Maury was honored by many foreign governments for his scientific achievements in charting the seas and his work in meteorology. This is the first time that he is to be honored in his native county. He was born Jan. 14, 1806, on his father's farm in Spotsylvania County, near Fredericksburg.

The marker is to be erected near the old Furnace Road over which Stonewall Jackson made his famous Chancellorsville campaign march. The old Maury home, now in ruins, is about 100 yards back from the government Battlefield Park Road beside which the marker will be erected. The home will be restored later according to present plans.

Commodore Maury was educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. During his cruises from 1825 to 1831 he studied the waves, winds, currents, depths and temperatures of the sea and conceived the idea of his wind and current charts. In 1833 he wrote his first scientific paper, on the low barometer off Cape Horn. He published in 1839 a treaties on navigation, which was reviewed by Edgar Allan Poe in the Southern Literary Messenger and was favorably noticed in England.

He served for many years at the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographic Office in Washington. Here he published his "Wind and Current Charts," which have saved the commerce of the world millions of dollars. Many also was interested in weather forecasting. For years before the weather bureau was established he urged that such a bureau be organized in order to help maritime, industrial and farming interests. He asked the farmers to coöperate with him by sending in systematic reports as to the temperature, the direction of the winds and the condition and yield of crops. This was as early as 1855.

Deep-sea soundings in the North Atlantic Ocean made under Maury's direction between 1849 and 1853 enabled him to construct an orographic map. This showed a plateau, upon which the first Atlantic cable was laid in 1858. He established the "lane route" between the United States and Europe, enabling inward and outward bound ships to traverse these 25-mile-wide lanes without the danger of collision.

In 1867 he accepted the professorship of meteorology at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. While at V. M. I. he prepared an industrial survey of Virginia. His objects in making this survey were to hasten the development of all the natural resources of Virginia, and to remove prejudices against the South, so that immigrants would be attracted to the deserted farms. He also edited some geographies which were used in schools.

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Standing start through gears from zero to 50 miles per hour.
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*FIGURES FOR 1932 NOT YET AVAILABLE.

The above list of names needs no interpreter. It speaks for itself. It is noteworthy, however, in these times particularly, that these companies hold their leadership not only by making cars of utmost quality but also by marketing them with greatest possible economy. Not a dollar can be wasted in the merchandising methods employed any more than in the material used. The Christian Science Monitor feels complimented by the degree to which these large factors in the field use it as one of their advertising mediums.

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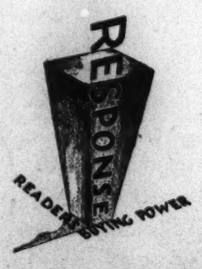
ASK FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. Manufacturers in the automotive field, or in any other field, whose products merit Monitor approval, are invited to write for facts which will be of special interest in these days of so-called buying apathy. Address the nearest office.



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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Bella Who Lived In California

By KATE ARCHIBALD

BELLA was a city child. She lived in San Francisco, California. She had long, black hair, braided in a sleek braid which hung down her back with a ribbon bow at the end. A round comb pushed her hair straight back from the forehead.

Sometimes when Bella played, she undid her hair and wound the ribbon about her head and pretended she was a gypsy queen. With her long hair loose, she led the other children in a gypsy band. She led them along the tops of the fences, which they pretended were mountains, and down the cellar stairs into dark caves and out into empty lots which were the forest. The brave band of gypsies would push forward while their leader chanted:

Jimily ango, wango, wango,
Jimily ango, wango, whee!

Bella was the sort of a little girl who sat "with her nose in a book" much of the time. She loved the word "exciting" and used it a great deal. She wished, oh, so much, that she had lived in San Francisco in the days of the forty-niners. Those were the "exciting" days. The forty-niners were men who crossed the country in 1849 to find gold in California. They were the men who sang:

O, Suzanna, oh, don't you cry for me,
For I'm off to California
With my knapsack on my knee.

San Francisco was no longer "exciting," so it seemed to Bella, especially the street where she and her parents lived. The house was straight and tall and gray with high steps and iron railings. The next house was exactly like it, and the next, and all the houses along the street.

But there were "exciting" days in Bella's childhood. Those were those afternoons and holidays when Bella's father took her and her little brother on trips. A favorite trip was along the waterfront. Often they saw sailing vessels just in from foreign ports. Their father would point out the foreign flags and explain, "That's a British flag, the Union Jack," or "That's the tricolor of France."

Once, just before Christmas, they really went on a boat. It was a German boat. Bella and her father and little brother were invited into the nicest cabin; it had red leather seats. The Germans showed them pictures of their own children at home and gave them cakes which had been baked in Germany. Bella could not understand what they said but she understood their smiles. She always remembered them as light-haired men with beards and kind, blue eyes.

Chinatown

Sometimes they went to Chinatown on their trips. That was a mysterious place to Bella. The streets were dark and crowded and there were queer smells and strange music with squeakings of Chinese flutes and the clash and clang from gongs and trombones.

Somehow the Chinese that Bella saw in Chinatown seemed quite different from the jolly John Chinamen she knew outside. There was their John, the washman. He brought the laundry home in a square basket on his shoulder and piled the clean clothes neatly in a pile on the sofa. When the Chinese New Year came he brought presents of Chinese lily bulbs, silk handkerchiefs, Chinese nuts or candied fruit.

Then there was jolly vegetable John. He carried his vegetables and greens in two deep, round baskets suspended at each end of a pole which rested on his shoulders. He looked so funny trotting along with his two baskets that the children would begin to laugh and then John would laugh and the mothers who came out to buy laughed too.

But the best Chinaman of all was Sing. Sing who did the cooking for Bella's mother. Sing had a long braid down his back called a queue or "pig-tail." While he was cooking he wound it around his head out of the way. He wore flat, shuffling shoes and a loose, dark-blue blouse.

Sometimes Sing would give the children cookies or raisins. At other times he would shoo them right out of the kitchen. Sing's family lived in China and he told Bella about his children. Bella knew that the money Sing earned cooking for her mother was sent to China to care for his children.

Another favorite trip was out to Golden Gate Park to hear the band play. There were no radios in those days and people went far to hear a band play. Often Bella's mother and grandmother went too.

The grown people enjoyed the music and talking with their friends, but the children soon grew tired. So they asked to be taken to the children's playground.

There was a merry-go-round there and swings and goats with carts and mouse-gray donkeys to ride. The donkeys were slow and lazy but Bella rode them and pretended they were fast, galloping horses. There were hot, roasted peanuts at the playground and pink pop-corn balls and a drink which the children called "sass-er-per-ill-a." There were no ice cream cones in those days.

The Midwinter Fair

A most "exciting" event in Bella's childhood was the Midwinter Fair. For months before Bella heard the grown-ups talking about this. Her father said that would be almost as big as the Chicago Fair!

It was held at Golden Gate Park. Bella did not see how any fair could be more wonderful. There was a Samoan village, a Hawaiian village, and Bella even rode a real camel through "The Streets of Cairo."

These were beautiful places but there was one not at all beautiful which was of great interest to Bella. It was the mining camp of the forty-niners! This was a muddy lane with unpainted, wooden shanties on each side. It was just as it had been in the gold rush days.

When Bella was walking along the street, she saw some men sitting around an airtight stove in a redwood shanty. They looked like real forty-niners, so Bella walked in.

"Are you forty-niners?" she asked.

"We sure are, Missy. What you want to know?"

Bella told them that she wanted to know all about their adventures. They were glad to tell her about the old days and had just begun when Bella's mother called her and she had to go. She was glad, though, when she got outside for just then—a stagecoach drove up!

The horses "plunged" down the street just as they did in books, and men and ladies got out in a grand manner—just as they did in books. There were no movies in those days.

A Land of Plenty

Always Bella had wished and wished that she might go out into the real country. She had been on picnics to Mill Valley and to Santa Cruz but that was not like staying at a ranch. So when at last she was to go to stay in the country she was about the happiest girl in California.

She went with an older girl named Addie. They rode on a train first. Then Addie's Uncle Ed met them with a surrey and two sorrel horses. It was a long, hot, dusty ride and the horses were slow, but how Bella enjoyed it!

She thought that Uncle Ed looked like a forty-niner and asked him. He told her, no, but his father was. His father lived at the ranch and during her visit Bella heard stories of his adventures; how he had come West in a covered wagon; how his party had been attacked by the Indians; and how he had escaped on his horse. Then, when there was no more food and his horse had gone, how another covered wagon had picked him up and brought him to safety.

Food was so plentiful in the country that it made Bella think of pictures of the "horn of plenty." When the large family gathered about the long table it was like a picnic. There were big pitchers of milk, platters of baked potatoes, home-churned butter, luscious corn-on-the-cob, which Bella had helped to gather, sweet, juicy berries with plenty of cream. Almost always there was a five-layer cake for supper. Such a quantity of fruit too—golden apricots, plums, peaches, pears, nectarines!

After the supper dishes were put away, the family went out and sat on the porch. It was a screened-in porch, cool and delightful. From outside there came the shrill call of insects and the sweet smell of petunias and dried grass. From inside the soft light from a coal-oil lamp shone out. Bella loved it.

When Bella reached home, San Fran she and her friends were sorry to part. But Bella thought of something to comfort them. It would be a "secret sign." Always when they wrote to each other they would place the "secret sign," the letters S. W. A. K. on the outside of the envelope where it was sealed. (S. W. A. K. sealed with a kiss).

When Bella reached home San Francisco seemed no longer quiet, but wonderful and romantic. She said "romantic" now instead of "exciting."

Now that Bella is grown up, San Francisco seems more and more romantic. She is very happy to be "A native daughter of the golden West."

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Beverley P. (8), Ann Arbor, Mich.—Especially from France. Fond of drawing.

Carrolyn M. (9), Long Beach, Calif.

Diana L. (10), San Bernardino, Calif.—Exchange pictures and postcards.

Virginia J. (11), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in reading, skating, collecting post cards and flowers.

Elizabeth T. (13), North Plainfield, N. J.—Interested in music, art and nature. Exchange stamps and post cards, especially with girls in Australia.

Boys

Malcolm B. (9), Newcastle, Ind.—Especially from Scottish boys. Interested in drawing cartoons and exchanging stamps.

A "Test Your Memory" Puzzle

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Try It On Your Friends

HERE is an amusing game to test the memory of your friends. Place the picture where all the players can see it, and let them study it for a given time. After taking it away, hand each player a pencil and paper on which you have previously written the list of questions which appear below, and see how many can give the correct answers. When showing the picture cover up the questions and answers.

1. How many different kinds of animals are there?
2. What time is it?
3. How many clocks are there?
4. What is the registered number of the launch?
5. What is the lady pushing?
6. How many bathers are there?
7. How many sails has the windmill?
8. What musical instrument can you see in the bandstand?
9. How many bridges are there?
10. What is the name of the moving-picture theater?
11. How many birds are there?
12. What is the man on the jetty holding?
13. How many bicycles are there?
14. What is the boy on the pier playing with?
15. What are the 10 different ways of traveling shown?

Answers: (1) 7, (2) Five past four, (3) 7, (4) ZZ999, (5) Pram, (6) 3, (7) 6, (8) Drum, (9) 3, (10) Kino, (11) 5, (12) Telescope, (13) 4, (14) Hoop (15) Steamer, Train, Airplane, Motor, Bicycle, Elephant, Donkey, Pram, Motorlaunch, Rowing Boat.

'A World of Friendly Children'

"THE child of today is living in a new world. For him the children in other lands do not live solely between book covers or in song and story. The child of today hears the actual voices of children in Germany, singing Christmas carols, the greetings of Admiral Byrd from the South Pole, the nightingale in a London garden trilling his exquisite notes across the Atlantic. Today it is not enough to talk to the child in terms of his city or nation—he is discovering the treasures of the whole world. . . .

"We who desire peace must write it in the hearts of children."

This message is from the foreword of "Creating a World of Friendly Children," a little book intended especially for teachers and leaders of children's groups, which is full of helpful suggestions for programs and activities that will bring closer the children of other lands. It has been prepared by the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, a committee for a number of good will projects among children, the most recent being the sending of Friendship Follos to China.

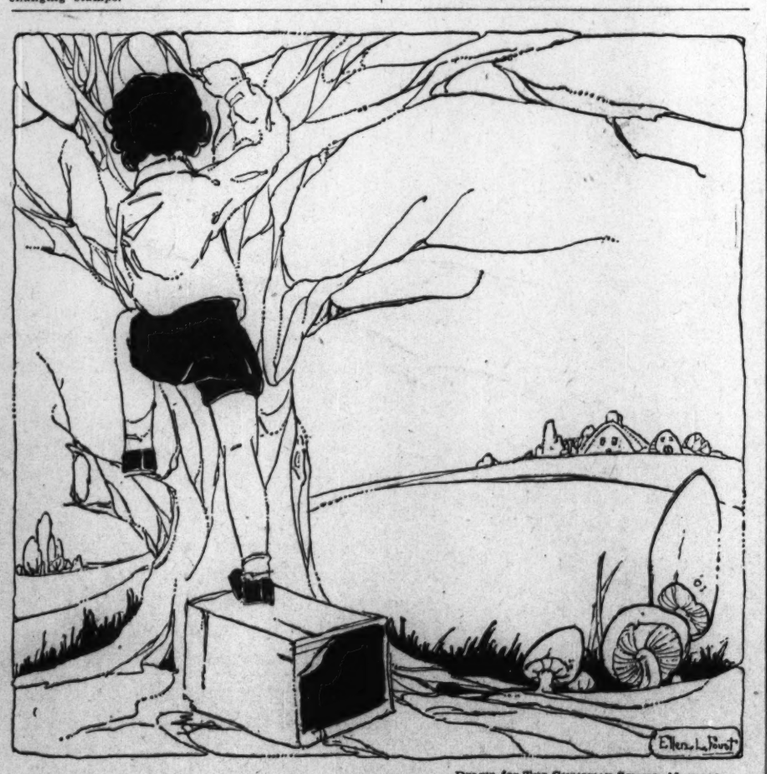
Among the interesting activities suggested, is a list of more than sixty articles in common use which come from other countries. These are to be brought to school by the children to form an exhibit. Other ideas for arousing interest are Folk Dances and Festivities, A World Friendship Picture Tour, A World Friendship Luncheon or Dinner, and a program for World Good Will Day (May 18).

A chapter all children will enjoy is "Games of Many Lands," typical games of Norway, Germany, France, Greece, China, the Sahara Desert, Korea, Japan, Africa, and Russia; and "Menus of Many Lands" will give many delightful suggestions for party refreshments.

Four complete plays and pageants are included in the book: "The World Makes a Telephone," requiring 43 children to represent the raw materials required for telephone construction, and 27 children to represent the countries from which the materials come; "The House That Friendship Built," a peace pageant for older children; "The Whole World's Christmas Tree," for from 20 to 100 children; and "An International Peace Garden," a playlet for three persons.

The words and music for three World Friendship songs are included in the book, together with a list of books and films that will be found most helpful in planning programs and projects.

This little book may be purchased for 25 cents from the Committee on World Friendship among Children, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Busy Days

I'm such a happy person
All the long day through;
I'm kept so very busy
With all I have to do.

From early in the morning,
Until it's time for tea,
I have a list of things to do
That's almost big as me.

I must play with my puppy,
And stroke my kitty's fur,
And roll my hoop around the house
At least two times or more.

I have my blocks to build with,
And make a city fine,
My picture books to look at,
And many trees to climb.

And so with all these things to do
I'm sure that you'll agree
That I'm a busy person
From morning until tea.

ELLEN L. FOUST.

Mail Bag

La Verne, California

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much and read Snubs lots of times. I am a little Japanese girl, 10 years old, and in the fifth grade at school. I am interested in stamps and should like to get a letter from a little girl in Yugoslavia, who can write a little English, and if she is collecting stamps, I will be glad to give her some Japanese stamps if she doesn't have any. I get many Japanese stamps from my grandmother in Japan.

I can read a little bit of Japanese and write a little of it. The Japanese language is very hard for me to learn, because you have to sound the letters just right, or it will sound funny. Betty Toshiko M.

Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am six years old and in the second grade. I get a Monitor every Sunday when I go to Sunday School, and I like the pictures. I color the pictures on the Children's Page, and when I get a number of them, I am going to make a picture book to send away to my cousin. I should like to receive a letter from another little girl. Nancy E.

Ballarat, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am ten years old. I am writing to let you know of my garden. In it I grow rhubarb, lettuce, carrots and parsnips, onions and melons. I am growing some of them for the Exhibition that will be held next year.

Ballarat is a great city, with gardens right up the center. There are lovely big trees where people can find shelter from the sun. With best wishes, Eric W.

Chico, California

Dear Editor:

I am a boy of 10 and am collecting stamps. I should like to receive letters and trade stamps with boys of my age.

I must tell you about Chico. We have a park here of 700 acres. In this park are two swimming pools made by damming up the creek. We also have 10 schools and about that number of churches.

Robert D.

Bellerose, L. I., N. Y.

Dear Snubs:

My name is Chum. I wish you could come down to our home sometimes and play with me, but I understand that you never leave Boston. Still I see your picture in the Monitor, and that helps a bit. In the little village where I live, all the neighbors know me. Sometimes I suspect they think I am naughty because when I see an open automobile I jump in, uninvited, take my seat, and wait for a ride. But everybody likes me. I am a little Irish terrier. For that reason some folks call me Pat, but my name is Chum.

One morning I found on my porch a neat little package. It said on it, "From Buddy." After nosing it open I found that the little doggie next door had sent me a bone.

My mistress never whips me. If I am naughty I can tell from the tone of her voice that she is not pleased with what I have done. Then, without turning my head, I look at her out of the corner of my big eyes, and usually I see a smile stealing over her face, because she knows I am sorry for what I did. Then she pets me and it is all over— I am soon jumping and frolicking around again.

I hope to see you again soon in the Monitor, Snubs. Chum.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

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UP *the beanstalk*

WHEN Jack climbed the beanstalk, he got a new conception of his needs. No longer would just a hen do, but a golden-egg hen. No longer just a harp, but one that stood by itself and played. He didn't know what he wanted till he saw something better than what he had . . . though he labored hand over hand to get hold of that point of view.

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THE HOME FORUM

This Planting of Trees

IN OUR fireplace at Middlebrook tonight a great slab of oak is burning. Beside the crackling, merry fir, it burns slowly, with a blue and grudging flame, though it dried five years in the sun and wind and seemed as hard as iron when I cut it. Oak burns slowly and hard, as it grows. That piece in the fireplace was sound and mature wood when Washington was cutting down his father's cherry tree. It was breasting the west wind, here on this Pacific coast, when Columbus was crossing the Atlantic.

How many times did the great oak watch the lilies thrust up their mottled leaves and white downcast blossoms in the spring? How often did it expand its brown buds and scatter its own unassuming green flowers on the new spring grass? How many generations of birds nested in its rugged, untiring branches? How many crops of green acorns ripened to brown and tumbled down while the old leaves, dry and tough, scurried before the wind to pile up against the rocks and make more rich soil for the parent oak?

Lesser trees must have come and gone many times beside the oak, but he was content to grow slowly and well, adding a few inches to his branches every year, a few tiny twigs and another thin band of girth to his trunk. The west wind up the valley might drive the sea gulls inland in laboring white clouds, but it could not shake him, for his mighty roots spread in a circle a hundred feet across, and anchored themselves in every crack and fissure in the rocks. The north wind blew in vain against his tough hide, padded now with a thick layer of green moss.

Even when the strange new creature, man, appeared and drove away the beasts of the forest, still the great oak stood there, secure, while the forest was cut down to make way for wheatfields. Men plowed all around him, taking fat crops from his rich leaf mold. Then we came to Middlebrook and felled the patriarch. We had to, for he stood in the only spot where we could build our house. We changed the plan, took three feet off the living room and made the study much too small in order to save three other great oaks, but that fellow reared himself up squarely in the middle of the kitchen. And Lucy said that, while she could endure the primitive arrangements of the country, the wood stove, the roosters which awaken us at dawn and the cows which often browse on her best rock plants, she couldn't reconcile herself to an oak tree in the kitchen.

But we have made up for the destruction of the great oak, and the slow burning of it in our fireplace. We have made up for it not wisely, but far too well. We have planted other trees by the dozens, by the scores, and finally by the hundreds How small and harmless they seemed at first, tiny maples and dogwoods and fancy, blossoming things from the plant nursery up the road! But what appalling growth they have made in five years! A young forest surges upon us from all sides. Our house, already shaded by oaks innumerable, threatens to be blotted out entirely in a jungle like that fairy castle where everybody went to sleep for a hundred years.

Up every fence line marches the new forest until the neighbors complain that soon they will not have any sun for their gardens. The windbreak of fir which we established on the north side is sweeping into our little orchard like a green wave. Our basement windows are already useless, hidden by a tangle of foliage. In a few years more our entire view across the valley to the blue hills will be obliterated. We shall live by ourselves in a primeval wilderness, and nearly a century of labor to reclaim this land from the original forest will be entirely lost.

"It's no good," says Droob, the occasional gardener who comes to look after Lucy's rock plants. "I can't make anything grow here in the shade. Your plants ain't as good as the other people's, ain't they? Well, look at them—them is what is spoiling of your garden!" cries Droob, waving his hand indignantly at our overshadowing oaks. "You can't have beauty and oak trees together." Poor Droob will never understand why we think that the rustling, billowing green of our summer oaks is finer than any of his unhappy rock plants; that our winter oaks, twisted and gnarled and black against the sky as only an oak tree can be, are more to be desired than his rarest Christmas roses.

Farmer Pudbury complains, too, that we have lined the public highway with maple trees right beside his hay fields, and the growing branches are always sweeping the hay off his wagons. We will never believe it was mere chance that caused Mr. Pudbury to turn his young calves into that particular field one summer, and make no move to stop them when they eagerly munched all the leaves and young buds off our maple trees.

Anyway, in the following autumn we devised a stratagem to fool the calves in the spring. We planted new maples, too high for any cow to reach the topmost branches. But we had counted without Mr. Pudbury's big Clydesdale horses. By a coincidence which we considered suspicious—they had never been allowed there before—Mr. Pudbury's Clydesdales grazed in that field in the spring, and their eager mouths easily demolished our second planting of maples. But your tree planter is not so easily discouraged. In the third autumn we went into the forest and brought back maples too high even for those long-necked Clydesdales, but Lucy says Mr. Pudbury probably will meet the menace again by buying some giraffes.

It is a fascinating, a seductive hobby, this planting of trees, and there is a satisfaction about it not to be found in any other kind of planting. Your finest cabbage, after all, is only a vegetable, and your most fragrant rose a flower which soon will lose its petals on the wind. But your tree, which you planted as a little sapling, a mere stick which you could break in your fingers, is soon mightier than you, a living, breathing part of the landscape, and may offer its shade to other people centuries from now. It asks no cultivating, no spraying, no pruning like the pampered pets of the garden. Leave it alone and, branch by branch, twig by twig, it rears up a living monument to your labors—like that fifty-foot Lombardy poplar yonder which we brought here on the back of our automobile just seven years ago.

The real test of the tree planter is with the trees of the forest. Year after year we went into the big woods, bringing back loads of little trees which filled our old car with dirt and gravel, strained its springs and finally ruined it altogether—maples with their sleek green trunks and fat brown buds; dogwoods which we could tell by the faint reddish tinge of their tips; arbutus, most tempermental of trees to move, most independent when established; prickly firs, flat-needled balsams, drooping hemlocks and pungent cedars. We excavated them by the ton from many a hillside and mossy bank. We learned how to cut their big roots, to preserve the tiny ones, to spread them out flat in the bottom of the hole, to tramp the earth down hard upon them and to water them for the first two summers.

But, toil as we may with our young trees, spend our money as we will for the rarest imported varieties, we can never equal the old trees that were here when we came and a long time before—giant firs as symmetrical as Christmas trees in the fields, moss-covered oaks which clutch the gray rocks with great tireless fingers, wild cherries which bloom in May. But give our little trees time. Give them a century or two and men will wonder at the extraordinary variety, the unusual specimens of this impenetrable forest.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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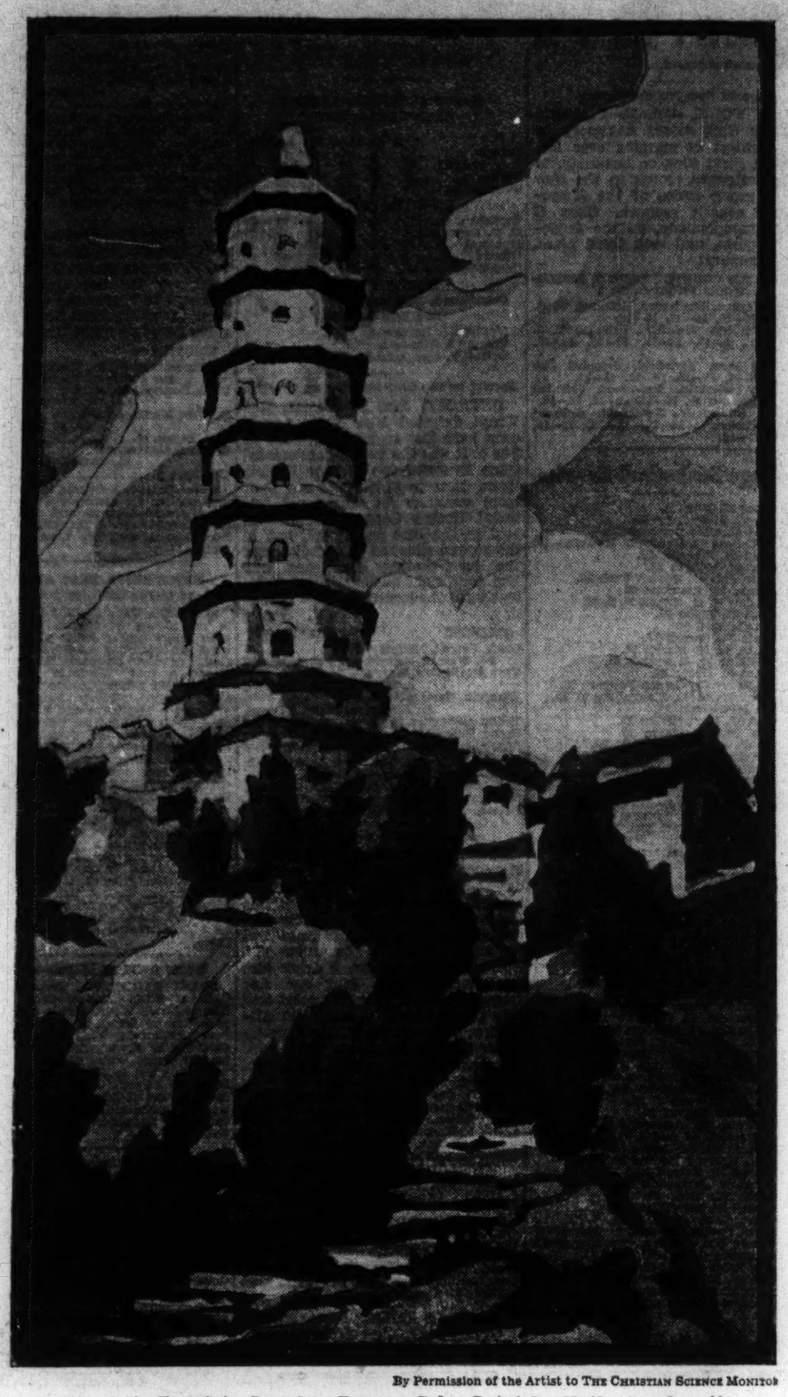

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The Jade Fountain Pagoda: From a Color Print by Katherine Jowett

The American Dream

If the American dream is to come true and to abide with us, it will, at bottom, depend on the people themselves. If we are to achieve a richer and fuller life for all, they have got to know what such an achievement implies. . . .

The point is that if we are to have a rich and full life in which all are to share and play their parts, if the American dream is to be a reality, our communal spiritual and intellectual life must be distinctly higher than elsewhere, where classes and groups have their separate interests, habits, markets, arts and lives. If the dream is not to prove possible of fulfillment, we might as well become stark realists, become once more class-conscious, and struggle as individuals or classes against one another. If it is to come true, those on top, financially, intellectually, or otherwise, have got to devote themselves to the "Great Society," and those who are below in the scale have got to strive to rise, not merely economically, but culturally. We cannot become a great democracy by giving ourselves up as individuals to selfishness, physical comfort, and cheap amusements. The very foundation of the American dream of a better and richer life for all is that all, in varying degrees, shall be capable of wanting to share in it. It can never be wrought into a reality by cheap people or by "keeping up with the Joneses." There is nothing whatever in a fortune merely in itself or in a man merely in himself. It all depends on what is made of each. Lincoln was not great because he was born in a log cabin, but because he got out of it—that is, because he rose above the poverty, ignorance, lack of ambition, shiftlessness of character, contentment with mean things and low aims which kept so many thousands in the huts where they were born.

If we are to make the dream come true we must all work together, no longer to build bigger, but to build better. There is a time for quantity and a time for quality. There is a time when quantity may become a menace and the law of diminishing returns begins to operate, but not so with quality. By working together I do not mean another organization, of which the land is as full as was Kansas of grasshoppers. I mean a genuine individual search and striving for the abiding values of life. In a country as big as America it is as impossible to prophesy as it is to generalize, without being tripped up, but it seems to me that there is room for hope as well as mistrust. The epic loses all its glory without the dream. The statistics of size, population, and wealth would mean nothing to me unless I could still believe in the dream. . . .

That dream was not the product of a solitary thinker. It evolved from the hearts and burdened souls of many millions, who have come to us from all nations. If some of them appear to us to have too great faith, we know not yet to what faith may attain, and may hearken to the words of one of them, Mary Antin, a young immigrant girl who came to us from Russia, a child out of "the Middle Ages," as she says, into our twentieth century. Sitting on the steps of the Boston Public Library, where the treasures of the whole of human thought had been opened to her, she wrote: "This is my latest home, and it invites me to a glad new life. The endless ages have indeed throbbed through my blood, but a new rhythm dances in my veins. My spirit is not tied to the monumental past, any more than my feet were bound to my grandfather's house below the hill. The past was only my cradle, and now it cannot hold me, because I am grown too big; just as the little house in Polotzk, once my home, has now become a toy of memory, as I move about at will in the wide spaces of this splendid palace, whose shadow covers acres. No! It is not I that belong to the past, but the past that belongs to me. America is the youngest of the nations, and inherits all that went before in history. And I am the youngest of America's children, and into my hands is given all her priceless heritage, to the last white star espied through the telescope, to the last great thought of the philosopher. Mine is the whole majestic past, and mine is the shining future."—JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS, in "The Epic of America." (Boston: Little Brown.)

THE pagoda, which now forms a striking feature in most Chinese cities, is not indigenous to China but is of Indian origin. Originally a receptacle for sacred relics, as in India, it has for long served a different purpose in China—one related to Chinese cosmic philosophy. It may have been noticed that pagodas are always constructed with an odd number of stories, and they really are decorative by chance rather than by design. Many of them are elaborate and costly. The famous porcelain pagoda at Nanking cost two hundred thousand pounds. Unfortunately, it was destroyed by the Taiping rebels.

The Jade Fountain pagoda, which is the subject of Mrs. Jowett's delightful color print, stands on a hill above the river and dominates the whole countryside. It stands near the Summer Palace, about twelve miles from Peiping; and, according to Chinese belief, guards the destinies of the fairy city where the later Imperial Court used to spend the summer months. It can be ascended by means of stairs, and from the top affords a fine view of the Palace and the surrounding country. It is at least one thousand years old and is well preserved, although it has a slight inclination from the perpendicular, like the famous Leaning Tower of Pisa.

Hans Andersen Visits Jenny Lind

London is to me the city of cities, Rome only excepted. Rome is a Microcosm, a bas-relief of the day. As for the rest, the topic of the day was here Jenny Lind, and only Jenny Lind. In order to avoid somewhat too frequent calls, and to live in the freshest air of London, she had hired a house at Old Brompton; that was all the information I could get at the hotel, where I had at once inquired after her.

That I might find the place I went directly to the "Italian Opera," where she sang. Here also the policeman was my best guide; he accompanied me to the cashier of the theater, but neither he nor the different porters there would or could give me any information. I wrote then upon one of my visiting-cards some words to Jenny Lind; I wrote that I had arrived, and told her where I lived, and asked her to give me her address without delay, and the next morning I received a joyful and kind letter "To her brother." I found out upon the map where Old Brompton was, took my place in an omnibus; the conductor told me how far I was to go with him, and where I should turn to find the house of "The Swedish Nightingale," as he smilingly called her. A few days after I happened to go with the same omnibus; I did not know the conductor again, but he knew me, and asked whether I had found "The Nightingale, Jenny Lind."

It was far out in a corner of the city where she lived, in a nice little house, with a low hedge shutting out the street. A crowd of people was standing without, and looking at the house in order to get a glimpse of Jenny Lind; to-day they had a chance, for on the ringing of the bell she recognized me from the windows, and ran out to the carriage, shook both my hands, looked on me with sisterly affection, and forgot the people around who crowded about. We hastened into the house, which was pretty, rich, and cozy. It opened on a little garden with a large grass-plat and many leafy-trees; a little, brown, shaggy dog trotted about, jumped up on the lap of his mistress and was patted and caressed. . . .

She promised me then that I should have a ticket to the opera every time she sang, but that I must not speak of paying for it, because, she said, the tickets are foolishly dear. "Let me there sing for you; you may afterward at home read some of your stories to me again." My many invitations allowed me to make use of her ticket twice only. The first time I saw her in *La Somnambula*, which certainly is her best part. The virginal purity that shines through her imparts a kind of holiness to the stage. The manner with which, in the sleep-walking scene in the last act, she takes the rose from her breast, holds it up in the air, and involuntarily drops it, had a charm, a beauty so strangely touching, that tears came into my eyes. There was also such applause and excitement as I have never seen even among the violent Neapolitans; flowers rained down on her, and everything was like a festival.—From "The Story of My Life," by HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. (New York: Hurd and Houghton, 1871.)

To Hampstead

Winter has reached thee once again at last;
And now the rambler, whom thy groves yet please,
Feels on his house-warm lips the thin air freeze;
While in his shrugging neck the resolute blast
Comes edging; and the leaves, in heaps down cast,
He shuffles with his hastening foot, and sees
The cold sky whitening through the wiry trees,
And sighs to think his loitering noons have passed.

And do I love thee less to paint thee so?
No: this the season is of beauty still
Doubled at heart,—of smoke with whirling glee
Uptumbling ever from the blaze below.
And home remembered most,—and oh, loved hill,
The second, and the last, away from thee!

—JAMES HENRY LEIGH HUNT, in "Poems."

The Ballad of Pierre—1830

Hola, Pierre of the red bateau!
From whence do you come, where do you go,
Dipping your pole in the current swift,
And raising it clean with hardly a rift?

From the North I come where the woods are still
And the river creeps as a newborn rill,
Where the fir-tree grows like a steeple spire
To shelter the chief by his wigwam fire.

I go to the West where an old Fort stands
As it stood for long on the river sands,
And the white men cease their counciling
To hear my song of voyaging:
"Columbia is blue and deep—
I watch her silver salmon leap
While I sing of the budding poplar tree
And cottage roofs in Brittany."

O what is the freight you carry, Pierre,
This bundle here, the bundle there,
The great one bound with the wampum thong
That wears the look of a journey long?

Furs I carry of white and brown
For ladies fair in a far-off town,
Of gay Pierre they may not know
Though he send them cloaks like drifting snow.

I follow my river through rapid and calm
Till her singing grow to a deep-voiced psalm
In praise of the forest, mountain, and plain
And a sea that waits in a slow spring rain.
"Columbia is blue and deep—
At night she lulls me soon to sleep
To dreams of the budding poplar tree
And chimney smoke in Brittany."

Y. LOCHINVAR.

God Is Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS WE become more conscious of the truth that reveals God as Life, Truth, and Love, we are helped in solving our difficulties. When everything seems to be working harmoniously, it is easy to believe that God is Love, but when we seek to change believing into knowing or understanding, and to prove that He is Love, we awaken to the fact that spiritual truths are spiritually discerned.

We can prove that God is Love through applying the perfect law by which Christ Jesus performed all his miracles. Christian Scientists today are seeking to follow the Master and to heal as he did, by acknowledging unchanging, eternal spiritual law, thereby proving the great and everlasting truth that God is Love.

As we consider material concepts—mankind's possessions—we see that misery, unhappiness, fear, lack, and other attendant evils arise from the belief that man can possess something apart from God. We read in the Bible, "Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, and on the labour that I had laboured to do: and, behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun."

That God is Love is revealed by the fact that man does not really possess anything of a material nature, but has all things—ideas—by reflection. This proves that, as Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 13), "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals."

Jesus' words, "All things that the Father hath are mine," reveal the fact that God in His infinite love has made it impossible for man to lose anything real, for man possesses all by reflection. As we awaken out of the material dream of personal possession to see man as God's reflection, we begin to see that man cannot lose anything, since he possesses nothing apart from God. The love of God is revealed, and all that is real and eternal, that which is true substance, can never be lost, for God and man are coexistent and eternal.

How often we hear the question, How can I put Christian Science into practice in my business or the particular activity in which I find myself engaged? This is of paramount importance if we are honestly seeking to demonstrate the teachings of Christian Science. Take, for instance, financial difficulty, unemployment, or the fear of being unemployed, or lack of success in demonstrating needful supply. What is a successful business? Is it a concern holding large freehold properties, the latest and most efficient machinery capable of turning out large quantities of special products? Large possessions do not spell real success.

If, on the other hand, one approaches a business or particular activity with the understanding that right ideas from divine Mind lead one to take all necessary human footsteps, one will manifest true activity, judgment, perspicacity, alertness, honesty, discrimination, daily supply, real substance. These right ideas, reflecting God, are divinely protected by perfect, spiritual law and can manifest good only. In Science and Health (p. 123) we are told that "divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves *things* into *thoughts*, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas."

That God is Love is again proved by the truth that right ideas, unlike material things, cannot be stored. They can be used, but not hoarded. The knowledge that all right ideas are divinely protected by perfect spiritual law breaks any fear of a monopoly or shortage of ideas, and destroys the false belief that God's ideas can be deprived of anything that is needful or necessary. We shall have no fear when we learn that God is Love, and then put into practice in our daily life these right ideas which express Love. It is not dreaming of harmony, but applying and proving Christian Science with certainty, that helps us, for the truth of Christian Science is indeed scientifically and eternally established, and is provable under all circumstances.

We often hear it said, "There is no royal way to fortune." Certainly, in the gaining of spiritual consciousness the love of God is always revealed. Each must work out his own salvation individually, by proving in his own experience that God is the source of all wisdom and intelligence, and that man never existed and never can exist for a single moment apart from Him, for infinite Love embraces all reality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Az Isten Szeretet

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

AMINT fokozatosan jobban ismerkedünk meg azon igazsággal, amely Istent mint Életet, Igazságot, és Szeretetet leplezi le, segítséget kapunk nehézségeink megoldásában. Könnyű hinni hogy az Isten Szeretet mikor minden símán megy, de mikor ezt a hitet tudással vagy megértéssel akarjuk felcserélni, és azt hogy Isten Szeretet be akarjuk bizonyítani, akkor ébredünk föl arra a tényre, hogy szellemi igazságokat szellemileg kell megkülönböztetni.

Hogy Isten Szeretet, azt azon tökéletes törvény alkalmazásával bizonyíthatjuk be, melynek segélyével Jézus Krisztus vitte végbe csodálatos tetteit. Ma a Krisztusi Tudomány követői igyekeznek a Mester példáját követni és úgy gyógyítani ahogy ő gyógyított, a változatlan, szellemi törvény elismerésével, hogy így bebizonyíthassák azt a felséges és örökké élő igazságot, hogy az Isten Szeretet.

Amint az emberi tulajdonokra vonatkozó anyagi fogalmakat fontoljuk meg, azt látjuk, hogy nyomorúság, boldogtalanság, félelem, hiány, és egyébb ezekkel járó szenvedés származik annak hitéből hogy az embernek lehet Istentől külön álló tulajdona. A Bibliában ezt olvassuk: „És tekinték minden dolgaimra, melyeket cselekedtek vala az én kezeim, és az én munkámra, mit fáradsággal végeztem vala: és ímé, az mind hiábavalóság és a léleknek gyötrelme, és nincsen annak semmi haszna a nap alatt!"

Hogy az Isten Szeretet, azt az a tény leplezi le előttünk, hogy az embernek valóságban nincsen semmi anyagi természetü tulajdona, hanem mindene—minden ideája—visszatükrözés útján az övé. Ez bizonyítja hogy, amint azt Mary Baker Eddy „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) állítja (13-ik oldal), „a Szeretet pártatlan és általános alkalmazhatóságában és ajándékaiban."

Jézus szavai, „Mindaz a mi az Atyáé, az enyém," azt a tényt nyilatkoztatják ki, hogy Isten végtelen szeretetében lehetetlenné tette hogy az ember bármit ami valódi elveszíthessen, mert az ember visszatükrözés útján bír mindent. Amint a személyes tulajdonok anyagi álmából felébredünk és az embert mint Isten visszatükrözését látjuk, akkor majd látni kezdjük, hogy az ember semmit sem veszíthet el, mert semmi olyant, ami Istentől külön áll, nem birhat. Isten szeretete le van leplezve, és semmi ami valódi és örökkévaló, ami igazi lényeg, soha nem veszhet el, mert Isten és ember együtt léteznek és örökkévalók.

Mily gyakran halljuk ezt a kérdést, Hogyan fordíthatom a Krisztusi Tudományt (Christian Science) praktikus használatra az üzletemben, vagy azon tevékenységben mellyel én most el vagyok foglalva? Ez nagyon fontos ha őszintén próbáljuk a Krisztusi Tudomány tanításait bebizonyítani. Vegyük például a pénzügyi nehézségeket, munkanélküliséget, vagy az attól való féleimet, vagy a szükségletek létezésének bebizonyításában való sikertelenséget. Mi egy sikeres üzlet? Egy gazdag társaság, melynek nagy birtokai, vagy legujabb és leggyorsabb gépei vannak, melyekkel képesek bizonyos cikkeket nagy mennyiségben gyártani? Nagy vagyon nem jelent okvetlenül igazi sikert.

Ha azonban egy üzletet, vagy egy bizonyos tevékenységet annak megértésével közelítünk meg, hogy az Isteni Elméből jövő helyes ideák az összes szükséges emberi lépések megtevésére vezetnek, akkor mi helyes tevékenységet, itélő képességet, éles látást, éberséget, becsületességet, a megkülönböztetés tehetségét, mindennapi szükségletek kielégítését, igazi lényeget fogunk kifejezni. Ezen helyes ideákat, melyek Istent tükrözik vissza, a tökéletes szellemi törvény Isteni módon véd meg, s ezek csakis jót fejezhetnek ki. Science and Health-ben (Tudomány és Egészség) olvassuk (123-ik oldal) hogy „az isteni Tudomány, physikai elméletek fölé emelkedve, kizárja az anyagot, felold *dolgokat gondolatokra*, és az anyagi érzékek tárgyait szellemi ideákkal cseréli fel."

Hogy az Isten Szeretet, azt ismét az is bizonyítja, hogy helyes eszméket, anyagi dolgoktól eltérően, nem lehet elraktározni. Azokat használni lehet, de felhalmozni nem. Annak a tudata, hogy helyes eszméket tökéletes szellemi törvény isteni módon véd meg, megszünteti az eszmék monopóliumának vagy hiányának félelmét, és elpusztítja annak hiedelmét hogy Isten ideái meg lehetnek fosztva bármitől ami szükséges vagy nélkülözhetetlen. Nem fogunk majd félni ha megértjük hogy Isten Szeretet, és aztán ezen helyes eszméket, melyek Szeretetet fejeznek ki, mindennapi életünkben gyakoroini fogjuk. Nem a harmóniáról való álmodozás, hanem a Krisztusi Tudománynak biztos kezü alkalmazása az, ami segit minket, mert a Krisztusi Tudomány igazsága tudományosan és örökkévalóan meg van állapitva, és azt minden körülmények között be lehet bizonyitani.

Gyakran halljuk ezt a mondást, „Nincs könnyü út a gazdagsághoz." Abban azonban biztosak lehetünk, hogy a szellemi öntudat elnyerésében Isten szeretete mindég látható. Mindenkinek egyénileg kell üdvösségét megnyerni, az által, hogy saját életében bizonyitsa be hogy minden bölcsességnek és értelmességnek Isten a forrása, s hogy az ember Tőle elválasztva sohasem létezett és egy pillanatig sem létezhetik, mert a végtelen Szeretet magába foglal minden valóságot.

New York

(A Nocturne)

Down-gazing, I behold,
Miraculous by night,
A city all of gold.
Here, there, and everywhere,
In myriad fashion fair,
A mystery untold
Of light!

Not royal Babylon,
Nor Tyre, nor Rome the great—
In the all-powerful state
Her wisdom and her armed legions won—
Was so illuminate
As this strange world which, awed, I look upon.
With it compared, the ancient glories fail,
And, in the glow it doth irradiate,
The planets of the firmament grow pale! . . .

Oh, I have looked on Venice when the moon
Silvered each dark lagoon,
And have in dreams beheld her
Clothed in resplendent pride,
The Adriatic's bride!
Naples I, too, have seen—
An even lovelier queen—
And thought that nothing in the world excelled her—
Nay, marvelled, as at close of day
I gazed across her opalescent bay
And saw Vesuvius burn on high
Against the soft Italian sky,
That anything on earth could wear
A charm so past compare!

But, O Manhattan! Glowing now
Against the sombre night,
Thine opulence and squalor hid from sight,
Never was aught more beautiful than thou
Dost in thy calm appear—
So glorified and so transfigured here. . . .

—FLORENCE EARLE COATES, "Poems." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

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THREE PLAYERS TIED FOR FIRST

Cochran, Bozeman and Jackson Lead Three-Cushion Billiard Standing

WORLD THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD TOURNAMENT STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	H.R.	B.G.
Welker Cochran	3	0	8	39
J. N. Bozeman Jr.	3	0	7	43
C. L. Jackson	3	0	7	39
T. S. Denton	3	1	9	40
A. H. Kieckhefer	2	1	5	35
J. M. Layton	1	2	11	35
A. J. Thurnblad	1	3	10	48
F. S. Scoville	1	3	6	46
A. K. Hall	0	3	5	—
Otto Reiselt	0	4	8	—

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—As the second week began in the world's professional championship three-cushion tournament, two Pacific coast entries and one middle westerner led the rush with three victories and no defeats. None of the former triangle champions were among the pace setters. Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., former king at 18.2 balkline; J. N. Bozeman Jr. of Vallejo, Calif., and C. L. Jackson of Detroit, Mich., were the leaders.

Cochran joined the front ranks Sunday night when he defeated Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, 50 to 46 in 61 frames. It was the fourth straight loss for Reiselt. Cochran got an early lead by clicking off 18 caroms in the first 14 innings, while Reiselt collected only 8. The balkliner led the rest of the way, though Reiselt closed up at the finish with a string of four innings, in which he gleaned 10 points while Cochran was battling for his last three. The score by innings:

Cochran—4 2 4 0 0 1s 2 1 0 0 1 0s 0 5 0 1 0s 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 0 1. Total—50. Innings—61. High run—5. Safeties—2.

Reiselt—0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 3 3 0s 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 3 1 2 4. Total—46. Innings—60. High run—4. Safeties—1.

A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago, former champion, won his first victory in four starts at the expense of J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., another former title winner, 50 to 45, in 48 innings. As in a previous game, Layton made his high run—a 7 this time—in the first innings, and he led 15 to 4 in five frames. Thurnblad played steadily, however, and took the lead, 25 to 24, in the twenty-fifth frame. The advantage changed several times, but Thurnblad improved as the game grew older, and dashed from 37 to the end in five innings, his high run of 7 leaving one point to be collected on the final turn. The score by innings:

Thurnblad—0 3 0 1 0 3 0 3 0s 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 1 1 0 3 0s 2 0s 1s 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 3s 3 0 0 0 1 3 0s 2 7 1. Total—50. Innings—48. High Run—7. Safeties—6.

Layton—7 0 3 1 4 1 0 1 0s 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0s 0 4 0 1 1 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 0s 3 4 0s 0 1 0s 0 0 0. Total—45. Innings—48. High Run—7. Safeties—4.

Jackson surprised even his boosters by winning his third consecutive game, defeating A. K. Hall of Chicago, 50 to 34 in 39 inningsn. A finishing sprint of 16 caroms in the last six frames, including a run of 6, featured the game. The score by innings:

Jackson—0 5 0 2 0 0 2s 0 3 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 3 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 0 1. Total—50. Innings—39. High run—6. Safeties—2.

Hall—0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 3 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 4 0s 0 5 0 3 2 0. Total—34. Innings—38. High run—5. Safeties—1.

F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., staged another upset by defeating Reiselt Saturday, 50 to 38 in 46 innings. This fast scoring surprised Reiselt, who thereby encountered his third straight loss. Twice when the former champion had a good lead, the Buffalo entry caught him with high runs, first a 5 and then a 6, and finally walked away with another pair of 6 and 5, which left him only 2 points to get. The score by innings:

Scoville—0 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 5 0s 2 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 2 2s 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 6 0 0 0 0 0 3s 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 6 5 0 2. Total—50. Innings—46. High run—6. Safeties—3.

Reiselt—5 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2s 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 5 0 3 0 0 0 1 2s 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0s 1 1s 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 0. Total—38. Innings—46. High run—5. Safeties—4. Referee—C. H. McElligott, all games.

WOMEN'S TRACK MEET FEB. 25

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The United States indoor track and field championships for women will be held in Madison Square Garden the afternoon of Feb. 25, preparatory to the men's nationals that night, the Amateur Athletic Union announced Saturday. This is the fifth annual meet and the first time it has been held in New York. The 1932 championships were contested in Newark, N. J. The events will be contested in meters. All of the 1932 champions are still in competition and expected to defend their titles. Evelyn Hall of Chicago, who finished almost in a dead heat with Mildred (Babe) Didrikson in the 80-meter Olympic hurdle finals at Los Angeles, is expected to enter the 50-meter hurdle event.

U. S. AMATEUR GOLF SEPT. 11-16

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—A. M. Reid, secretary of the United States Golf Association, today announced that the dates of the amateur golf championship at Cincinnati had been set for Sept. 11-16. There had been some discussion as to whether the championship might not be played in August. Qualifying rounds for the amateur will be played on Aug. 8 in the various districts.

PLA-MORS DEFEAT TULSA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 23—Several neatly executed passes on the local ice rink enabled the Kansas City Pla-Mors to gain their first triumph in the second half competition of the American Hockey Association. The Pla-Mors, with Burns, Mulvihill and Levine as the chief threats, disposed of the Tulsa Oilers here, 6 to 4, before a large crowd.

GREENLEAF WINS THREE

E. Ralph Greenleaf, world's professional pocket-billiard champion, won three matches in Boston, Saturday. In the afternoon he played at the Capital Billard Room and defeated Pat Maroon 129 to 19, getting a high run of 32. In the evening he played at the Recreation Academy and defeated Red Emond, Rhode Island State champion, 100 to 0 and then won a three-cushion game from Harry Mareus 18 to 12.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Columbia 20, Pennsylvania 12.
Illinois 30, Chicago 0.
Princeton 16, Annapolis 14.
St. Lawrence 16, Ithaca Y. M. C. A. 18.
Tufts 35, Boston 3.
Wesleyan 19, Amherst 15.
Yale 24, Lafayette 8.

ENGLAND DEFEATS WALES

TORQUAY, Eng., Jan. 23 (AP)—England defeated Wales, 1 to 0, in an international amateur soccer match Saturday. The game was played before a large crowd which had gathered for the week-end.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Northwestern 10½, Chicago 6½.
Salle de Armes Vince 18, Yale 9.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

Yale 24, 23d Street Y. M. C. A. 15.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

Brown 42½, Worcester P. I. 34½.

Princeton Five Wins in Eastern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 23—Princeton's basketball team moved a notch higher in the Eastern Intercollegiate League standing by winning handily from Dartmouth by a 40-to-25 score Saturday night. Led by John L. Grebauskas '35, the Tigers were accurate at long shots and the Dartmouth floor work went for naught in a game which saw Princeton lead all the way with the exception of an opening foul shot by Henry W. Kraszewski '34. The summary:

PRINCETON		DARTMOUTH
Fairman	lf	rg, Kraszewski, Krivitsky
Helm	rf	lg, Stangle
Larsen	c	c, Mackey, Goss
Fortune	lf, rf	rf, Maxwell, Krivitsky, McGrath
Grebauskas, Ceppi	rg	lf, Edwards, Bonniwell, Miller

Score—Princeton University 40, Dartmouth College 25. Goals from floor—Fairman 5, Grebauskas 5, Larsen 3, Fortune 2, Helm for Princeton; Stangle 4, Edwards, Miller, Maxwell, Mackey for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Grebauskas 4, Fairman 3, Fortune for Princeton; Miller 6, Kraszewski 3 for Dartmouth. Referee—Brennan (E. I. A.). Umpires—Kennedy and Murray (E. I. A.).

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The basketball team of Columbia University finished its pre-examination schedule on Saturday, with a victory over Cornell University in the Eastern Intercollegiate championship series, on the home court of the winners, coming from behind in the final seconds to win by the margin of one point, 37 to 36. Cornell at one time led by seven points, but the home team gained through the fine shooting of Leonard Hartman '33, who finally sank the winning goal from close to midcourt, with four seconds to spare. The summary:

COLUMBIA		CORNELL
Tomb	lf	rg, Houck
Asselin	rf	lg, Lipinski
McDowell	c	c, Voelker
Meisel	lg	rf, Hatkoff, McGraw
Hartman	rg	lf, Ferraro

Score—Columbia 37, Cornell 36. Goals from floor—Hartman 7, McDowell 4, Tomb 3, Meisel 2, Asselin for Columbia; Ferraro 6, Houck 4, Lipinski 2, Voelker, Hatkoff, McGraw for Cornell. Goals from foul—Tomb, Meisel, Hartman for Columbia; Houck 2, Ferraro 2, Lipinski, Hatkoff for Cornell. Referee—Thomas Degnan. Umpires—Orson Kinney and David Tobey.

ARROWS INCREASE LEAD IN STANDING

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	11	6	7	60	49	28
Boston	10	4	6	63	41	24
Providence	10	3	9	54	50	23
New Haven	8	3	9	43	54	19
Quebec	6	2	14	46	72	14

RESULT JAN. 21

Philadelphia 5, Providence 1.

RESULT JAN. 22

New Haven 6, Philadelphia 4.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23—Paul Runge's sensational playing featured the Philadelphia Arrows' comparatively easy 5-to-1 victory over the Providence Reds in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena, Saturday night. By winning the Arrows boosted their lead in first place over the Boston Cubs. Runge was at his best and scored four goals, while Jack Pratt turned in the other Philadelphia goal. Providence was shut out until the closing minutes when McCully shot a questionable goal. Fitz Eugene-Dixon, former Davis Cup tennis captain, has been elected president of the Arrows, succeeding W. Fred Ford, who resigned. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		PROVIDENCE
Runge, Pratt, lw	rw,	Rivers, McCully, Taylor
Anderson, Burke	c	c, Murray, Alexandre
Boyd, Hudson, Phillips	rw	lw, Harrington, Hart, Connor
Nichols, Desmarais	ld	rd, McVicar, Trapp
Peters, McGoldrick	rd	ld, Hinsperger, Vail
Cude	g	g, Byrne

Score—Philadelphia 5, Providence 1. Goals—Runge 4, Pratt for Philadelphia; McCully for Providence. Assists—Boyd 3, Anderson 2 for Philadelphia. Officials—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and Stevenson, Philadelphia. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—Scoring twice in each of the three periods, the New Haven Eagles defeated Philadelphia, 6 to 4, here last night, in the heaviest scoring game seen here this season. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		PHILADELPHIA
Convey	lw	rw, Phillips
Keating	c	c, Conn
Kuhn	rw	lw, Hudson
Speyer	ld	rd, McGoldrick
Regan	rd	ld, Desmarais
Roberts	g	g, Cude

Alternates—Collings, Wilson, Jackson, Doran, Paddon, Burmister, Picketts, Radley for New Haven; Boyd, Anderson, Runge, Nichols, Peters for Philadelphia.

Score—New Haven 6, Philadelphia 4. Goals—Burmister 2, Keating, Speyer, Picketts, Kuhn for New Haven; Runge 2, Nichols, Boyd for Philadelphia. Assists—Speyer 2, Wilson, Paddon for New Haven; Anderson 3, Boyd 2, Phillips, Runge for Philadelphia. Officials—W. A. Shaver, Boston, and N. N. Shay, New Haven. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MONTCLAIR A. C. IN ANOTHER SWEEP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Montclair Athletic Club made another clean sweep yesterday in the New Jersey series of the Metropolitan squash racquets Class B team championship, on its home courts, when it defeated Englewood Field Club, 5 to 0. This is its second victory within a week. The summary:

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 5, ENGLEWOOD FIELD CLUB 0.

Conway Hoffman, Montclair, defeated Franklin Bien, 15—6, 18—15, 10—15, 15—11.

J. F. Callanan, Montclair, defeated Edward Burke, 15—12, 15—10, 15—9.

W. W. Cole Jr., Montclair, defeated J. B. Sargent, 15—12, 15—12, 15—9.

R. P. Swift, Montclair, defeated W. R. Jackson, 13—15, 15—12, 15—12, 15—11.

J. W. Ferguson, Montclair, defeated W. S. Cookman, 15—7, 18—16, 17—15.

SIR JOHN CHILD AND HUBAND WIN TITLE

MONTREAL, Jan. 23 (Canadian Press)—Sir John Child of Ottawa and George D. Huband of Montreal won the Canadian racquets doubles championship yesterday by defeating W. Palmer Dixon and Dr. L. F. Bishop, both of New York, 4 games to 1. The score was 15—12, 15—7, 12—15, 15—10, 15—2.

Sir John defending title holder, and Dixon advanced to the singles final round Saturday. Sir John defeated Harry C. Clark of Boston in the semifinal round. 15—10, 15—7, 15—4, while Dixon defeated Dr. Bishop, 15—4, 15—8, 15—2.

In the doubles semifinals, Dixon and Bishop defeated D. A. Newall and C. J. Dexter, Philadelphia, 15—8, 15—3, 15—9, and Sir John Child and Huband eliminated A. J. Hills and J. Fergus Grant, Montreal, 15—2, 15—4, 15—5.

GLEDHILL DEFEATS JACK CLEMENGER

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 23 (AP)—United States men and women tennis players today won three of their four matches in the various divisions of play in the Australian tennis championships, the lone defeat being that of Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the former Marjorie K. (Midge) Gladman, by Mrs. Bond in women's singles.

Keith Gledhill won a second-round match of men's singles from Jack Clemenger, Australian Davis Cup captain, 6—0, 5—7, 6—0, 6—3. Mrs. Van Ryn and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defeated R. E. Schlesinger and Mrs. O'Hara Wood in mixed doubles 6—2, 6—2 and Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. defeated H. O. Hopman and Vivian McGrath 6—0, 6—2, 6—0 in men's doubles. Mrs. Bond's scores over Mrs. Van Ryn were 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
London	15	5	5	61	38	35
Syracuse	15	4	8	60	65	34
Buffalo	15	3	7	69	40	33
Windsor	10	4	10	45	58	24
Detroit	8	2	17	45	63	18
Cleveland	3	4	19	52	95	10

RESULT JAN. 21

Buffalo 4, Detroit 0.

RESULTS JAN. 22

Syracuse 6, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 0, Buffalo 0, overtime.

BISONS CONTINUE STREAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Jan. 23 — Buffalo Bisons continued their sensational winning streak in the International Hockey League here Saturday night by defeating Detroit Olympics, 4 to 0. The victory placed the league champions of last winter on even terms with Syracuse Stars for the time being. It was Detroit's sixteenth defeat of the season.

SYRACUSE HOLDS PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 23—Syracuse stars successfully staved off a challenge from Buffalo Bisons for their second-place position in the International Hockey League by defeating Detroit Olympics, 6 to 2, here Sunday night.

CLEVELAND TIES BISONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 23—Cleveland Indians played more like league champions than cellar holders here last night to hold Buffalo Bisons to a scoreless tie. The Bisons needed a victory to stay in a tie with Syracuse for second place as things now stand the Bisons are one point behind Syracuse and two behind London Tecumsehs. It was Cleveland's fourth tie game of the season.

PROTEST INTERPRETATION

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—A sub-committee of four has been appointed by the Commission on Institution of Higher Education, a subsidiary of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, to consider all questions relating to the association's ban on athletic scholarships. The sub-committee, it was learned yesterday, consists of Adam Leroy Jones of Columbia, Dr. Wilson Farrand of Princeton, H. H. Horner of Albany, N. Y., and Lindsey Best of Plainfield, N. J. Much opposition has developed to the commission's interpretation of the resolution forbidding the granting of athletic scholarships. The commission interpreted the term "athletic scholarship" as including any "money payments or the equivalent granted to a student because of his athletic promise or athletic achievement." There were protests, at an executive meeting Saturday, that the word "equivalent" gave the commission too broad powers. The sub-committee was appointed with the idea that it could handle all questions relating to the operation of the new policy against such scholarships.

GAME WON ON FORWARD PASSES

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Forward passes accounted for every touchdown in a Sunday charity football game which Ernie Nevers' Pacific Coast All Stars won from the Green Bay Packers, professional aggregation, 13 to 6. The former Stanford University fullback, an All-American selection, tossed a pass to McKalip, end, for the Stars' second touchdown and place-kicked the extra point after the first. The Packers, who have returned from a tour to Hawaii, scored first. Tom Nash, end, took a pass from Clark Hinkle, fullback, and scored early in the second period. Nevers' team went ahead in the same period when Harry Ebding, end, took a pass from Bunnie Belden, halfback, and Nevers added the point. The half ended 7 to 6. Harold (Red) Grange, former University of Illinois star, played 15 minutes for the Packers. He carried the pigskin five times for a total loss of four yards.

COOPER WINS ARIZONA OPEN

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 23 (AP)—Harry Cooper, Chicago stylist of the links, with a score of 281 over the 72-hole distance, won the second annual $1500 Arizona open golf championship from an imposing field yesterday. He took $400 top for prize. Closely contested all the way, Cooper was tied by Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., and Paul Runyan of White Plains, at the end of 54 holes. Smith, however, ran into trouble on the final 18 and had to be satisfied with a tie for second place with Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles, who came from behind to pull abreast of the Oak Park iron specialist, with 283. They split second and third place money. Runyan dropped back to a tie with Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., for fourth. They each had a score of 284.

CHASE WINS IN CURTISS GOLF

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—Lee Chase of Buffalo, N. Y., stood the strain of competition Saturday better than his young opponent, Brooks Glenn of Miami, and won the last three holes to defeat Glenn 1 up in their 36-hole match for the Glenn H. Curtiss amateur golf trophy. Glenn went four strokes over par for the concluding three holes, while Chase won the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth with pars, and took the thirty-sixth and the championship with a 5, while Glenn required six strokes. It was a nip-and-tuck battle all the way, with Chase 2 up after the morning 18, Glenn 1 up as they turned away from the twenty-seventh green, and then 2 up as they left the thirty-third.

DEBEVOISE AND PEASE WIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—George D. Debevoise and Perry R. Pease, the metropolitan squash racquets doubles champions, representing the Racquet & Tennis Club, won the first annual invitation handicap doubles tournament of the Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley, yesterday.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Pittsburgh 41, Rider 18.
Princeton 62, Lafayette 9.
Williams 52, Union 25.
Yale 59, Wesleyan 25.

PLAINFIELD WINS OVER ENGLEWOOD 3-2

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS C TEAM STANDING
NEW JERSEY GROUP

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Downtown A. C.	3	0	14	1	1.000
Montclair A. C.	2	0*	9	1	1.000
Plainfield C. C.	1	2	4	11	.333
Englewood F. C.	1	3	7	13	.350
Staten Island C.	0	2*	1	9	.000

*One match unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Plainfield Country Club scored a victory by the slightest of margins over Englewood Field Club on Saturday, in their postponed match in the New Jersey group series of the Metropolitan squash racquets Class C team championship, on the Englewood courts, and took third place. The summary:

PLAINFIELD COUNTRY CLUB 3, ENGLEWOOD FIELD CLUB 2

E. A. Lyman, Englewood, defeated W. R. Parvin, 15—10, 15—11, 15—10.

E. L. Phillips, Plainfield, defeated T. S. Miller Jr., 5—15, 18—16, 13—15, 18—17, 15—13.

W. M. Barr, Plainfield, defeated Jim Kelly, 15—11, 11—15, 15—12, 15—12.

Charles Luderman, Englewood, defeated Philip Vandeventer, 15—10, 15—12, 15—10.

W. L. Strong Jr., Plainfield, defeated W. S. Cookman, 14—17, 15—10, 13—15, 17—14, 15—10.

College Basketball Results

Arkansas 33, Rice 23.
Arnold 47, Middlebury 39.
Ashland 52, Ohio Northern 28.
Berea College 72, Kentucky Wesleyan 40.
Bluefield 45, Pikeville 26.
Bradley 26, Millikin 23.
Brooklyn Poly 41, Newark Tech 29.
California 37, Stanford 22.
Carbondale T. 41, Illinois N. S. 22.
Carleton 47, Ripon 22.
Coe 30, Grinnell 19
Columbia 37, Cornell 36.
Concordia 46, St. Mary's 30.
Davis-Elkins 30, Shandoah 21.
Delaware 40, Drexel 26.
Emory-Henry 57, Carson-Newman 38.
E. Stron'burg T. 52, Bloomsburg T. 25.
Florida 40, Georgia 39.
Furman 33, Presbyterian 22.
Georgia Tech 48, Mercer 18.
Girard 40, Swarthmore J. V. 26.
Grove City 34, Thiel 33.
Harvard Indep. 43, Norwich 19.
Idaho 40, Wash. State 20.
John Carroll 29, Findlay 22.
Louisiana S. N. 39, Louisiana C. 34.
Louisiana State 57, Sewanee 45.
Lowell T. S. 52, Pratt Inst. 34.
Loyola (Md.) 35, Johns Hopkins 26.
Lake Forest 35, Elmhurst 31.
Louisville 44, Centre 32.
Lynchburg 25, Elon 12.
Maryland 37, Virginia P. I. 21.
Mankato T. 49, Winona T. 22.
Macalester 38, Hamline 36.
Michigan 36, Chicago 18.
Michigan State 35, Olivet 13.
Mississippi State 40, Tulane 29.
Moorhead T. 42, Duluth T. 29.
Morehead T. 70, Armstrong 16.
Murray T. 42, W. Kentucky T. 20.
Muskingum 28, Oberlin 23.
Newberry 55, Parris Is. Mar. 45.
North Carolina 38, Wake Forest 26.
North Central 27, Wheaton 26.
North Dakota 40, S. D. State 28.
Northeastern 28, New Hampshire 27.
Northwestern 30, Illinois 27.
N. Y. Aggies 40, Seth Low 30.
Ohio State 32, Cincinnati 28.
Omaha 37, Chanaon T. 21.
Otterbein 43, Kenyon 22.
Pennsylvania 38, Annapolis 34.
Penn State 47, W. and J. 21.
Penn M. C. 51, So. Jersey Law 37.
Peru 41, Kearney Normal 26.
Pittsburgh 39, Notre Dame 35.
Princeton 40, Dartmouth 25.
Rochester 32, Union 31.
Seton Hall 38, Long Island 30.
Southern Calif. 49, U. C. L. A. 27.
Southern Normal 30, Eastern Normal 28.
St. John's (Bn.) 36, Geo. Washington 35.
St. Thomas's (Minn.) 50, Meiji 41.
Stevens Point 49, Eau Claire 33.
Stetson 38, Mississippi T. 33.
Superior T. 29, Michigan T. 15.
Swarthmore 33, Lafayette 30.
Temple 31, Georgetown 19.
Texas 38, Texas A. & M. 31.
Toledo 31, Marietta 22.
Trenton T. 32, Kutztown 28.
Upper Iowa 26, Dubuque 20.
Vanderbilt 25, Alabama P. I. 24.
Virginia 32, W. and L. 27.
Washington 44, Oregon 34.
Washington C. 34, West Maryland 31.
Waynesburg 57, Bethany 29.
Wesleyan 27, Amherst 23.
Worcester P. I. 41, Brown 32.
Western Reserve 34, Colgate 26.
Western State 34, Colorado C. 27.
Westminster 39, Alleghany 28.
White Water T. 26, Milton 18.
W. Mich T. 34, Loyola (Ill.) 22.
Yale 44, Williams 19.

WALES WINS AT RUGBY

TWICKENHAM, England, Jan. 23 (AP)—Wales Saturday defeated England, 7 to 3, in the first of the important international Rugby matches of the season, before a crowd of 60,000. England scored all its goals in the first half and held Wales scoreless, but the victors came with a rush in the second period and outclassed their rivals.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Penn Alumni 5, Pennsylvania 3.

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DETROIT BACK IN LEAD AGAIN

Defeat Americans as Rangers Lose—Canadiens and Chicago Win

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	15	3	9	69	51	33
N. Y. Rangers	14	4	7	71	53	32
Boston	13	4	10	66	53	30
Chicago	10	6	10	52	51	26

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	13	4	9	54	55	30
N. Y. Americans	8	7	11	47	60	23
Montreal	10	2	14	66	72	22
Ottawa	8	4	15	53	65	20
Canadiens	8	2	14	45	58	18

RESULT JAN. 21

Canadiens 5, Boston 2.

RESULTS JAN. 22

Montreal 5, Rangers 0.
Chicago 2, Ottawa 1.
Detroit 2, Americans 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 23—Detroit Red Wings defeated New York Americans here last night by a score of 2 to 0. It was the twelfth undefeated game in succession for the Detroit team. Close to 12,000 fans saw their team continue its sensational National Hockey League march. One goal in the first period and one in the second clinched the verdict over the hard-skating Americans who had gone eight games without a defeat until the loss at Chicago Thursday.

DETROIT		AMERICANS
Lewis, Sorrell, Moffatt	lw	rw, Wasnie, Patterson, Filmore, Martin
Voss, Goodfellow, Hay	c	c, Himes, Phillips, Jackson
Wiseman, Carson, Aurie	rw	lw, Sheppard, Starr, McVeigh
Young, Gallagher, Id	rd	rd, Dutton, Dutkowski
Evans, Buswell	rd	ld, Brydge, Ayres
Roach	g	g, Worters

Score—Detroit 2, New York Americans 0. Goals—Sorrell, Carson for Detroit. Assist—Goodfellow for Detroit. Officials—Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal, and Clarence Bush, Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Montreal Maroons administered a crushing defeat to the New York Rangers yesterday by a score of 5 to 0. The locals played with a thoroughly disorganized lineup, with Somers and Pettinger moved to the wings and Asmundson at center. Patrick also experimented with four and five forwards almost from the start and this put too great a strain on Aitkenhead, though the latter did finely under the circumstances.

MONTREAL		N. Y. RANGERS
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid	lw	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Asmundson, Somers
Smith, Haynes, Brydson, c		c, Boucher, Asmundson, Murdoch, Seibert, Pettinger
Ward, Robinson, D. Roche	rw	lw, F. Cook, Siebert, Keeling, Pettinger
Conacher, Wilcox, Smith, Id	rd	Seibert, Brennan, Pettinger, Murdoch, Dillon
Noble, Wentworth, rd	ld	Johnson, Brennan, Keeling
Kerr, g		g, Aitkenhead

Score—Montreal Maroons 5, Rangers 0. Goals—Brydson, Haynes, Smith, Robinson, Northcott for Maroons. Assists—Conacher, Ward, Northcott, Haynes, Smith for Maroons. Officials—G. N. Goodman, London, Ont., and Edward French, New York. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 23—Canadiens gave a fine display of their form of previous seasons on Saturday and as a result they defeated the Boston Bruins, 5 to 2. The winners opened with a burst of speed and they had an edge in this respect throughout over their heavier opponents, but the visitors made a strong effort in the third period to draw up on even terms and had a big edge in the territorial play.

CANADIENS		BOSTON
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou	lw	rw, Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, Ripley
Lepine, Morenz, Gaudreault	c	c, Barry, Stewart, Chapman
Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux	rw	lw, Beattie, Jerwa, Hexmer, E. Roche
Burke, Leduc, Id	rd	Shore, Galbraith
S. Mantha, Carson	rd	ld, Hitchman, Galbraith
Hainsworth, g		g, Thompson

Score—Canadiens 5, Boston 2. Goals—Joliat, S. Mantha, G. Mantha, Giroux and Morenz for Canadiens; Oliver and Stewart for Boston. Assists—Gagnon 2 and G. Mantha for Canadiens; Shore, Hitchman and Lamb for Boston. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Jean Sauve, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 23—A goal in the last 25 seconds by Art Coulter turned a victory for the Chicago Black Hawks, 2 to 1, over the Ottawa Senators in the National Hockey League game here last night. The summary:

CHICAGO		OTTAWA
Thompson, McFadyen, MacKenzie, lw	rw, Pinnigan, Foralund, W. Kilrea	
Cook, Romnes, Gottselig, c	c, Weiland, Howe, Cox	
Couture, March, Jenkins, rw	lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey	
Abel, Burch, ld	rd, Shields, Starr	
Graham, Coulter, rd	ld, Bourgault, Smith, Burry	
Gardiner, g	g, Connell	

Score—Chicago 2, Ottawa 1. Goals—March and Coulter for Chicago; Shields for Ottawa. Assists—Romnes and Cook for Chicago. Officials—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and Jack Marks, Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MAPLE LEAFS BEAT AMATEURS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 23—For the first time in the history of Canada, amateur and professional hockey teams met in a game when on Saturday afternoon the Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League played a four 15-minute period game against four senior Ontario Hockey Association teams, Niagara Falls, University of Toronto, Marlboros and Nationals, winning, 10 to 2. The game was played under permission from the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and was in aid of local welfare work. No admission was charged but tickets were obtained in return for bundles of clothing turned in at local fire halls. Close to 15,000 spectators watched the game. The professionals defeated Niagara Falls, 1 to 0, University, 3 to 0, Marlboros, 3 to 2, and Nationals, 3 to 0. Jackson scored 4 goals, Primeau 3, Cotton 2 and Thomas 1, while Conacher had 5 assists, Primeau 1, Cotton 1, Thoms 2 and Bailey, Clancy, Day and Robertson 1 each. Farrant scored both the amateur goals and Oliver had assists on both. In all 14 professionals and 47 amateurs competed.

COHN WINS IN FLORIDA TENNIS

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—Jay Cohn of Santa Monica, Calif., won the Miama Beach winter tennis championship yesterday by defeating Hudson Hamm of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. Cohn fell by the wayside with his doubles partner, Judge Beaver of Atlanta, however, when they lost to Carroll Turner and Gus Feuer of Miami, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3. Eunis Evers of Miami won the women's singles championship by defeating Mrs. Catharine Sample of Coral Gables, 6—4, 6—4.

WEBB WINS GOLF FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 23—Fred Webb, Hollywood (Fla.) golfer and medalist in this tournament, won the American Left Handers Golf Association winter championship Saturday, by defeating Everett G. Livesay of Columbus, Ohio, the association president, 2 up, over the Miami Biltmore Country Club course.

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EASIER TREND DISPLAYED BY STOCK PRICES

Stocks Drift Lower in Quiet Market—Net Losses Small

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The stock market was a bit fidgety today, and prices slid off a little.

Important liquidation failed to appear, however, and most declines were fractional. The list recovered partly, after a setback in the first hour.

Stocks were easy in the late trading, showing general losses of a fraction to a point, but the market was very dull.

American Telephone, Eastman, Borden, Woolworth and Allied Chemical were off about one each while National Dairy, Case, National Biscuit, New York Central, Santa Fe and General Foods showed declines averaging half a point.

Transfers approximated 600,000 shares.

Inflation Talk

Senator Borah's statement that the budget could not be balanced and that inflation was necessary, again set financial quarters buzzing over the prospect of inflation, and was presumably a factor in a sag of the dollar in foreign exchange markets. Nevertheless, gilt-edged bonds were firm, and in some quarters this was regarded as clear evidence that well-informed quarters did not believe that any dangerous form of inflation would develop.

Most quarters in Wall Street express doubt that any form of currency tampering which might inspire gold hoarding would be tried. In the meantime, money rates have continued to decline, with shorter term bankers' acceptances today quoted on a yield basis of ⅝-¼ of one per cent. Banking authorities point out that the present reserve situation would provide for a sharp expansion of commercial credit, if the wheels of industry could be started.

Selling of Borden and National Dairy was attributed in brokerage quarters to the recent reduction in retail milk prices, which, it was pointed out, could scarcely be passed on to the farmer, in view of the extremely low price which he now receives.

Brokerage opinion was mixed and somewhat less bullish than a week or so ago, in view of the market's recent inability to rally. Some quarters felt that any pronounced signs of seasonal pickup in general business activity might be a signal for renewed bullish activity. In this connection, it was noted that bank debits to individual accounts in leading cities as reported by the Federal Reserve for the week ended Jan. 18, showed a rise of 3 per cent above the previous week, possibly indicating some increase in commercial activity.

Bonds Continue Firm

Further firmness of United States Government loans was an encouraging feature of the bond market today, although elsewhere the tone was a trifle irregular.

While there had been little expectation the Treasury would attempt a long-term bond issue at this time, announcement of a $250,000,000 note offering for Feb. 1 tended to ratify the previous forecasts and both Liberty and Treasury bonds responded with advances of 1-32 to 8-32 of a point.

There was little in economic and political developments to especially spur the corporation groups. Uncertainties connected with the railway situation caused some hesitancy in the carrier section. The majority of the transportation department, however, mulled about in a fractional range with minor declines in the majority. Trading volume, at the same time, was somewhat less than normal.

There were a few firm spots among the utilities and industrials. International Telephone debenture 5s were moderately higher, as were Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Warner Bros. 6s and Duquesne Light 4½s. Many of the highest grade maturities held to their previous quotations. Western Union bonds were rather heavy, and those of U. S. Rubber, Utilities Power & Light, Kansas Gas, Goodrich, Consolidated Gas and Dodge Bros. were slightly easier.

Foreign obligations were mixed. The Germans were inclined to improve, as were some of the Italians, Japanese, Austrians, Brazilians and French.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 23	Last Jan. 21
342	Am T&T	104⅞	103½	104¾	105¾
100	Andes Pet	.05	.05	.05	.06
20	Atlas Corp	7½	7½	7½	
40	Ass Gas & El	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	Bos El	68	68	68	67½
5	Bos & Alb	86	86	86	86
75	Brown pf	2	1½	2	
100	Chi Junct pf	85	85	85	
2043	East SS	5½	5	5½	
210	E G&Fuel	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
26	E G&F pf	58	58	58	
210	E G&F prpf	70	68¾	68¾	68¾
10	Edison Elec	176½	176	176	176½
30	Em Asso	5	5	5	
10	First Nat S	52¾	52¾	52¾	53½
667	Gen Capital	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
18	Int Button	9	9	9	
70	Island Crk	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
180	Mass Util	2	2	2	
10	Mergenthal	17	17	17	
12	Mohawk	10	10	10	
85	NE Equity	19	18	19	19
50	NE Pub pf	3⅞	3¼	3½	3½
48	NE Tel	92	90½	90½	90⅞
100	No Butte	.20	.20	.20	.20
10	Pac Mills	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Quincy Min	.45	.45	.45	.50
45	Shawmut	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
20	Stone Web	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
140	Sull Mach	4	3¼	4	4
44	Swift & Co	8	8	8	8
10	Torrington	30½	30½	30½	30½
292	Uni Shoe	39½	37¾	37½	38
80	Utah Met	.25	.25	.25	
20	Util Hyd	.50	.50	.50	
8	Walth'm pf	11½	11½	11½	
8	Walth'm ppf	30	30	30	
30	War Bro	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	

CROSLEY RADIO NET LOSS

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23—Crosley Radio Corporation reports for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $255,331 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net profit of $21,166, equal to 4 cents a share on the 540,800 shares of common, for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1931.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES OFF

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Department store sales in the metropolitan area of New York in the first 12 shopping days of January showed a decline of 22.7 per cent from a year ago, according to the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Sales in New York and Brooklyn were down 22.8 per cent and sales in Newark, N. J., were down 22.2 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 23	Last Jan. 21
9½	8¾		Adams Express	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
63½	30½	3	Air Reduction	200	61½	61½	61½	61⅞
16⅝	7¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1100	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	13¼
3⅝	⅜		Alleghany Corp	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8¼	¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15	5½		Allegheny Steel	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
88¼	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	4100	86⅝	84⅝	85⅝	86½
119½	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	300	131½	123½	131½	121½
15⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	200	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	8
2¾	¼		Amal Leather	1000	⅝	½	¾	⅝
22¾	12	2	Amerada	100	30	30	30	30½
15½	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
22½	8		Am Bank Note	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
9¾	1		Am Beet Sug pf	20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	11⅜	11	11	11½
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	200	71½	71	71	71
73½	29⅝	4	Am Can	7100	61⅞	59⅝	61⅜	60½
17	3½		Am Car & Fdry	400	6¾	6½	6¾	8¼
50	13½		Am Car & F pf	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝
37¾	18	3†	Am Chicle	200	39¾	39¼	39¾	40
27	11		Am Com Alcohol	400	20	19⅝	20	
15	2		Am & For Pow	1100	6¾	6½	6½	6⅞
38½	5		Am & For Pow 6	400	11¾	11	11	11
21½	4		Am Ice	400	5⅜	5½	5½	
12	2½		Am International	400	7½	7	7	7
33	14	1¼	Am News	400	21	20	21	17½
17¼	3		Am Power & Lt	1400	7¾	7⅜	7½	7⅝
58	18¼	3	Am P&L 6% pf	100	22	22	22	22
43¾	10	2½	Am Rad & S pf	400	18⅜	18¼	18¼	19
12¼	3½		Am Radiator	2400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
18½	3		Am Rolling Mill	1100	8½	8¼	8⅜	8⅝
29¼	13½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
3¾	¾		Am Seating	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25⅛	10	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	12½	12½	12½	
27¼	5½		Am Smelt & Ref	3100	14⅜	13	14⅜	13⅜
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	400	35	33¾	34½	33
6¼	¼		Am Steel Fdries	400	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
36¾	20	2½‡	Am Stores	100	34½	34½	34½	34⅝
30¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	24½	23	24½	23
137⅛	70⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	9100	106⅝	103⅝	104⅝	105
25	4		Am Type Fndrs	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
34½	11	1	Am Wat W & E	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16½
31	11	1	Am WW&E ct	700	17⅝	14	14	14¼
79	50	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	57¼	57¼	57½	
10	1⅝		Am Woolen	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
39⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	1100	24⅝	24	24	
6⅞	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	3100	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
17½	5¼	.80	Anchor Cap	400	10	9¾	9¾	
9	1⅞		Andes Copper	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2¾	⅝		Armour Ill A	1100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
2	⅞		Armour Ill B	100	1	1	1	1
11	3		Asso Dry Goods	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
94	17½		Atchison T&SF	6100	42⅝	41⅝	42½	42⅝
44	9⅜		Atl Coast Line	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	21½
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1100	16	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	4700	48	45⅞	47½	47½
8⅞	1½		Aviation Corp Del	400	7⅝	7	7¼	7⅝
			—B—					
12	2		Baldwin Loco	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	10	13	12¼	12¾	
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	20	75	74½	75	
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	100	11½	11⅛	11½	12½
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	1100	9½	9⅜	9⅝	10
7	3¼		Barnsdall A	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3¾
43½	10½		Beatrice Cream	100	10	10	10	10½
95	62¼	2	Beatrice Cr pf	400	60	59	60	
8¾	2⅜		Belding Hem	300	3	3	3	
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	1700	10½	9¾	9⅞	10½
24⅜	5¾		Best2& Co	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
29⅝	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	1100	15	14½	15	15¼
74	16¼		Beth Steel pf	100	32½	32½	32½	32½
11	3⅜		Blaw Knox	1200	5⅝	5	5	
22½	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	400	13⅞	13	13½	
42⅛	24¼	2†	Borden	3400	23¾	22½	22⅝	23¼
14¼	3⅞		Borg Warner	400	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
11¼	2¾		Briggs Mfg	400	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
50¼	11¼		Brooklyn Man T	2200	28½	27¼	27⅞	28½
3½	½		Budd Mfg	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8	2½		Bullard	100	3½	3½	3½	
6	1		Burns Bros pf	10	3	3	3	3
13¼	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	100	7½	7½	7½	
21¾	3½		Bush Terminal	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
65	7		Bush Term deb	20	8	8	8	8
24⅞	1		Byers	1100	13	12¾	13¾	13
			—C—					
19	14¼		Calif Packing	300	9	9	9	9
1⅛	⅛		Callahan Z & L	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅞	1½		Calumet & Hecla	300	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
16	6	1	Canada Dry	200	9	9	9	
20⅜	7¼		Canadian Pacific	6500	13	12½	12⅜	13¼
9½	2¼		Capital Admin	100	6	6	6	
65¾	16¾		Case Thresh	18500	46	44½	46½	45⅞
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	50	56	54⅜	56	54¾
15	4⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
12⅝	1¼		Celanese Corp	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
20½	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	200	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	15½
15½	3½		Cerro de Pasco	100	8½	7⅞	8¼	7¼
5⅜	⅝		Certain-Teed	200	1	1	1	
20¾	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	1000	16⅜	15⅝	15⅞	16⅜
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	9500	28½	27⅞	28¼	28½
2⅝	2		Chi Mil St P&O pf	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St Ppf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
14½	2		Chi & N'western	800	5	4⅝	4¾	5
37	5		Chi & N'west of	200	7	7	7	7⅛
14	6	1	Chi Yellow Cab	50	8½	7	7½	
21¾	6½		Chrysler	12500	14	13¾	14	14
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	12½	12½	12½	12
68	43¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	52	52	52	
31½	10¼	1	Colgate-Palm-P	600	12½	12¼	12¼	12
14⅞	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	8500	16¼	15¾	16⅛	16¼
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	500	76½	76	76	
14⅞	4¼		Columbia Pic vtc	300	10	10	10	9⅝
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1200	33	32¼	32½	33¾
11	3⅝		Comm Credit	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	
28	12¾	3	Comm Cred A	200	24	24	24	24
27½	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	21	21	21	
82	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	87	86½	86½	
13⅜	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	2500	11¾	11½	11¾	12
8½	1⅝		Comwith & So	4500	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
68½	27⅞	6	Comwith &S 6pf	200	47	46½	47	47¼
13¼	5½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
5⅜	1		Consol Film Ind	3000	4¼	4	4	4½
11⅜	2¾		Consol Film I pf	4000	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11¼
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	8500	59¼	58⅜	59	59½
99½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	600	98⅜	98	98	98
10⅝	4	½	Consol Laundries	400	4¾	4⅜	4½	5
9	4		Consol Oil	2100	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
6	2⅛		Cont Baking A	500	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	2000	41⅝	41	41⅜	41½
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	16⅜	15½	16	16
3¾	⅝		Cont Motors	300	2¼	2¼	2½	
9	3⅝		Cont Oil	800	5¾	5¾	5⅞	5¾
55⅜	24⅜	3	Corn Products	2500	55¼	54	54¾	54½
76½	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	700	28	27½	28	28
23⅜	7⅜		Crown Cork & S	200	17½	17½	17½	17¾
20	2½		Cuba Rx pf	30	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅞	⅞		Cuban Am Sug	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
26	3½		Cuban Am S pf	10	12	12	12	
86	31¾	7	Curtis Pub pf	600	43	42⅞	42⅞	43
3¼	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	9500	2½	2	2	2⅛
4¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3½
12	3½		Cutler Hamer	300	5½	5⅛	5½	
			—D—					
7¾	2¼	.60	Davefia St	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	200	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	
55⅝	8½		Del Lack & W	11000	25¾	24¼	24½	25
9	1½		Denver R G pf	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	200	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	18⅞
26¾	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	400	27½	27¼	27½	
12⅞	7½		Dome Mines	8500	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13½
20½	11¼	1.50‡	Dominion Stores	200	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	1200	12½	12½	12½	
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	12500	39⅞	39⅛	39¾	40
105½	80¾	6	du Pont deb	1000	103¾	103½	103½	103¾
101⅝	81	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	101	101	101	101⅝
18	14	.50e	Durham Hos pf	27	14½	14½	14½	
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	59	57½	58¾	59⅜
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	5½	5½	
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18¾
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	1200	6½	6¼	6½	6⅝
25	4		Engineers Pub S	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
11¾	2		Erie RR	200	5½	5½	5½	
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	10	10	10	10	
			—F—					
2⅜	½		Fed Screw W	100	1	1	1	⅞
10⅜	2¼		Fed Water Serv	300	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1600	16¾	16	16¼	16⅞
54¾	35	2½	First Nat Stores	700	53	52	52	52⅝
8¼	2		Follansbee	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅞	1		Fox Film A	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
22⅜	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	1600	23⅞	23½	23⅞	25¾
			—G—					
17⅛	5¼		Gamewell	40	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5½	½		Gen Am Inv	300	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	18½	17¾	17¾	18¼
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	500	7⅛	6⅞	6¾	7⅛
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	300	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13¼
25¾	3¾		Gen Cable pf	10	10	10	10	
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	7400	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	14⅞
40½	19¾	2	Gen Foods	4800	24¾	23⅞	24½	24½
2¾	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	600	1	1	1	1
48½	22	3	Gen Mills	500	40½	40⅛	40¼	40
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	7100	14¼	13¾	14	14
89¼	56⅛	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	75½	74⅞	74⅞	76
4	2½		Gen Out Ad	200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
9	4		Gen Out Ad A	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	1		Gen PubService	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	16½	16¼	16½	
15⅜	1¾		Gen Refractories	200	4⅛	4	4	1
27	8		Gen Steel Cas pf	100	11	11	11	
24½	10¾		Gillette Saf Ras	900	18½	17¾	18	18⅜
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	300	72	72¾	72	74
8	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	200	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
20⅜	8¼	1.20	Gold Dust	1700	14⅞	14⅜	14½	15
14¼	3⅞		Goodrich	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
29¾	5½		Goodyear	2400	16¾	15⅜	15⅝	16¼
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	42½	42½	42½	42¾
30¾	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	500	12½	12¼	12¾	12
4⅜	1		Graham Paige	700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
11⅞	2⅜		Granby	100	6¾	6¼	6¼	
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	15	19	19	
25	5½		Great Nor pf	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
12	3¼		Great West Sug	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
2¾	½		Grigsby-Grunow	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	⅛		Guantanamo Sug	100	¼	¼	¼	
21¼	2½		Gulf States Steel	200	10	9¾	10	
			—H—					
70	22	7	Hanna (MA) pf	70	50¾	50¼	50¾	50
18	7		Harbison Walker	100	8	8	8	
4	⅞		Hartman Corp A	100	½	½	½	
3½	1¼		Hayes Body	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
95	70½	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	89½	89	89	89½
85	45½	5	Hershey Choc	200	53	53	53	54
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	70½	70½	70½	
163	110	9	Homestake Min	1100	155	152¾	1555	150½
	4⅞	1	Houdaille Her B	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
16½	4⅞	.40	Howe Sound	1200	7¼	6¾	7¼	
30¾	6	2½	Hudson & Man	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
11¾	3½		Hudson Motor	500	4½	4½	4½	4½
5⅜	1½		Hupp Motors	500	3¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
			—I—					
24½	4¾		Ill Central	700	13¼	13	13¼	13⅞
2½	⅜		Indian Motor	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	400	29¾	29	29¾	30
44⅜	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	500	25¼	25½	25½	25
27⅞	10		Inland Steel	200	14	14	14	
14⅞	2¼		Interboro Rap T	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7¾	1⅜		Interlake Iron	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
117	52½	6	Int Business M	400	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18¾	3⅜		Int Cement	200	8¼	8¼	8½	
34⅞	10⅜	1.30	Int Harvester	7900	21⅞	21	21⅜	21⅜
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	200	82½	81⅝	81¾	82½
11⅜	2⅝		Int Hydroelec	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
4¼	⅞		Int Merc Marine	200	1½	1½	1½	
12½	3½		Int Nickel	2700	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	8
12⅝	1¾		Int Pap&P pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
23½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	300	18½	15½	15½	
44⅜	20¼	3	Int Shoe	200	27	27	27	
26	7½		Int Silver	500	14⅜	13¼	14⅜	
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	20	38	36	38	
15⅜	3½		Int Tel & Tel	4500	7½	7¼	7⅜	7¼
30½	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	200	14¼	14	14	
38	13½	3	Jewel Thea	200	28⅝	36⅜	36⅜	
			—K—					
33⅜	10		Johns Manville	900	20½	20	20½	
			—K—					
2⅝	½		Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4¼	¼		Kelsey Hayes W	700	½	⅜	⅜	⅛
10⅜	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	800	5½	5	5	
19¼	4½		Kennecott Cop	20100	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	9
5	⅛		Kinney & Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19¼	3		Kinney pf	10	8	8	8	
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	3900	9	8⅝	8½	
37	18	1	Kress Co	300	29	28½	28½	
9½	⅛		Kreuger & Toll	19180	½	½	½	⅛
18⅛	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	700	17¾	17½	17½	17⅛
			—L—					
75	40	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	70	36	36	36	
23½	5		Lehigh Val RR	200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	13½
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	700	43½	44½	44½	44⅜
9⅝	3⅜		Libbey-Owens-F	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22	9		Liquid Carbonic	700	13⅜	13½	13½	
37¾	13¼	3	Loew's Inc	1700	17⅜	17	17½	17½
60	39	6½	Loews pf	900	54	52	53	
39⅜	16½	3	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	28	25	25	25½
23⅜	8½	1⅝	Louisville G&E A	200	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	18¼
38¼	7½		Louisville & N	600	25	23	24	25
2¼	⅛		Louisiana OR	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	200	17½	17	17

STEEL PRICES DECLINE TO A LOWER LEVEL

Rail Buyers Inactive and Motor Industry Awaits Sales Developments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The average price of finished steel is now lower than during the early post-war readjustment of 1921 and 1922 In some cases finished steel prices have declined to the lowest levels of the present century.

On the surface this looks like a sudden burst of weakness on the part of prices. Yet as frequently noted before, December is a rather dormant month invariably from the standpoint of price fluctuating. It takes the brisker inquiry of January to test the true price situation.

During December when the rate of purchasing and operations were declining, steel prices were firm. Yet during January when the volume of business and pace of production have been somewhat better, the price siuation has turned weak.

Prices which for several months had resisted the general trend have in some cases yielded, particularly wire products. Wire nails can be bought at $1.80 a keg of 100 pounds compared with the quotation of $1.95 which had prevailed for many months. Bright wire is $2 a ton cheaper at 2.10 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, while other products are lower accordingly.

Other steel items which have shown weakness have been sheets, strips, plates, structurals. Many steel producers are not yet recognizing the lower quotations, yet there is apparently enough material to be had at these prices to cause them to be recognized as "the market."

Operations Rise Slowly

Operations have a tendency to increase, though the improvement is very gradual, the current rate being 1 per cent of capacity compared with 13 per cent at the holiday low.

The automobile industry is not expected to increase its purchase for a time, or at least until the sale of 1933 models can be better gauged.

Awards in the building industry are under 10,000 tons a week, awards so far this year having been half those for the corresponding period of last year. New inquiries for structural steel, however, total 70,000 tons, which includes 62,000 tons for the San Francisco-Oakland bridge.

The railroads have been very disappointing consumers for many months and will probably continue to buy in low volume for several weeks to come. Purchasing of track accessories has been the best feature of railroad business in recent weeks.

The Santa Fe has recently offered 10,000 tons of scrap, the largest offer in several months. It is quite probable that the railroad will not sell, but will hold for higher prices if the bids do not meet with its approval.

The pig iron market continues quiet throughout the country, with inquiries and orders for as much as 1000 tons very rare. However, one inquiry for 5000 tons of coke is reported, the consumer figuring on a year's supply.

One of the most interesting developments in pig iron has been the greater prominence of Manchurian pig iron arriving along our Atlantic seaboard. A lot of 500 tons reached here recently, and it is reported that a similar amount will arrive before long.

It is reported that this Manchurian iron is being offered at $11.50 a ton, delivered, which is $1 a ton cheaper than the market price for eastern Pennsylvania iron.

Nonferrous Metals Steady

Prices of the nonferrous metals have been fairly steady. Zinc is down to 3 cents a pound, East St. Louis, after having sold for several months at 3½ cents. Lead is unchanged at 3 cents a pound, New York, and 2⅞, East St. Louis. Tin prices are the same as a week ago at about 22½ cents.

Copper sagged somewhat in Europe, but is unchanged in the American market. During the week the European price has ranged between 4.95 and 5.20 cents a pound, with the low level prevailing at the close of the week.

Despite the 4-cent duty on copper which has been in effect since June the American producers have been depending largely on the foreign outlet for their metal, with export sales better than domestic business so far this year.

There is a proposal that producers and developers of natural resources, such as metals, be exampt from the workings of the anti-trust law. Such exemption would of course allow the metal producers to better control production.

The silver market is firm and strong at times in the belief that the Government will do something constructive to aid the metal.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
September	.48	.48½	.47¾	.48⅜	+	⅜
May	.47	.47½	.46⅜	.47½	+	½
July	.47¼	.47¾	.47	.47¾	+	¾
	Corn					
September	.29¾	.29¾	.29¼	.29¼	+	¼
May	.26⅜	.26⅞	.26½	.26⅞	+	¼
July	.28½	.28¼	.28	.28¼	+	¼
	Oats					
May	.17¼	.17¼	.17	.17¼		
July	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½		
	Lard					
May	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.97		
July	4.05	4.07	4.05	4.07		
	Winnipeg Wheat					Net
		High	Low	Last		Chg
May		.46⅛	.45⅝	.46⅛		
July		.46⅞	.46¼	.46⅝		
	Kansas City Wheat					Net
		High	Low	Last		Chg
May		.41⅞	.40⅝	.41		
July		.41⅝	.41	.41¼		

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Cotton traders evidently found no special inspiration in the general news today, and business was quiet, with fluctuations correspondingly narrow. A slight early advance in response to trade buying and relative steady Liverpool cables was followed by reactions under southern and local selling. The mid-afternoon market was about net unchanged to 1 point lower.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. NET

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Southern Pacific Company reports December net operating income of $107,254 compared with $348,123 in December, 1931. Gross for the month of $9,718,466 was off $3,076,260 from a year ago.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allenghany Corp 5s '44	29	29
Alleghany Corp 5s '40	22	21½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	9¾	9¼
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	96⅞	96⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	78½	76½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	29½	29½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	34½	33½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	81¾	81
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	60	59
Amer Metals Co 5½s '44	72	72
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85¾	85½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106	105¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	106¼	105⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	40	39
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	96	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86¼	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74⅛	73½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	87	87
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95½	95
Atch T&SF 5s '95	80	80
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93½	93¼
Atlanta & Charl A 5s '44	72	72
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	18¼	18
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	74	74
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	50	49½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	94½	94½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81¼	81
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	69	68⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	62¾	61½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	38¼	27½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	67	67
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '448	85½	85
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	37	37
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	42	42
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107½	107⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110¼	110
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	11	11
Boston & Maine 5s '55	70¾	70⅜
Boston & Maine 5s '67	70¾	70
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106¼	106¼
Bklyn Man Tr sf 6s '68	93½	93¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	106¼	106
Buff R & P 4½s '57	42½	42
Bush Term con 5s '55	32¼	32¼
By Products Coke 5½s '45	44	43⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	86½	85¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	81¼	81¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	86½	86½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	86⅝	85⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	86	86
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	88¼	88¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	92	92
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	91¾	91½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	91¾	91¼
Can North 4½s '35	98¾	98¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	103⅞	103½
Can North deb 7s '40	104⅛	103⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	65⅝	65
Can Pacific 4½s '46	74⅜	74⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '60	74	73⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44	88½	88
Can Pacific 5s '54	82	81¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	73	73
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	17½	17
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	5½	5½
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105½	105½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	85¼	85¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	58	58
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	94½	94½
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	27	27
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	85½	85½
Ches Corp 5s '47	68¾	68½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	102⅜	102⅜
Ches & O 4½s B	91¾	91½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	90	90
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92	92
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	92	92
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105½	105½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34	34
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	15½	15½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	14	14
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	43	43
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	45	45
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5¼	5¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19¼	19
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17½	16¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	12¾	12
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	62½	62
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	19½	19¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	18	18
Chicago Railway 5s '27	58	58
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	25½	24
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	24½	24
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14½	13½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	99¾	99⅜
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	101¾	101½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113½	113⅛
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	63¾	63⅜
Childs Co 5s '43	38½	38½
Chile Copper 5s '47	42	41
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99¼	98⅝
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	100	100
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	104⅞	104½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '93	48	48
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	44½	43½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	37	37
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	53	53
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	85	84¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85½	85
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	97¼	97¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103⅛	103
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '60	8	8
Con Gas 4½s '51	100⅝	100⅜
Con Gas 5s '57	103⅞	103¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105⅞
Corn Products 5s '34	103½	103⅛
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	63½	62½
Crown Zelerbach 6s ww '40	53¼	53
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	11¼	11¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20	19⅜
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106	106
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84	84
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	32¾	32½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	14	13½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98	98
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103½	103
Detroit Ed 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102¾	102½
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104¾	104½
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	106¾	106½
Edison Ill Co of Brklyn 4s '39	104½	104⅛
Elec Rib Ref 6s '57	27½	27
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	44	44
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27	27
Fed Lt Trac 6s B '42	55¾	55¾
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	15	15
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	101½	101
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	52	52
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104½	104½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1¾	1¾
Goodrich 6s '45	46½	46
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79¼	79¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83¾	83⅝
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	103¼	103
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	45½	45½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	46	45¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	61	60¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	50	50
Hudson Coal 5s '62	32¾	32
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	107	107
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	52½	52½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	88¾	88¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	103
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅜	106½
Ill Central 4s '51	78½	78½
Ill Central 4s '53	43½	43½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	36¾	36
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	81	79½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80	79
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	39½	39
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	56¼	55½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18	18
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	18	18
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	18½	18
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	20	20
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	4½	4½
Int Paper 6s '55	48¼	48
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	14⅝	14⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	29½	28¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	34½	34
Inv Equity Corp 5s B xw '48	31½	31
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	84½	84½
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	2	2
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	51¼	51
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	65	64¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B '57	104¾	104⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	104	104
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	59¾	59¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	53½	53
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	93¾	93⅜
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	94⅝	94½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	35¼	35
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	64	64
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	94½	94
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	66	65¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	37	37
Louis Arkansas 5s' 69	89½	89½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	31⅝	31⅜
L&N uni 4s '40	105¼	105
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	86	85⅞
Mahoning Coal RR 5s	63½	63½
Marion Steam S 6s '47	101¼	101¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	34¾	34¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	36¼	36⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	94½	94½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	81	80½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	79½	79½
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	38¾	38¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	20	20
Mo Pac T pf 4s B '62	82½	81½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	61⅝	61⅛
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	9¾	9¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	21½	21½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	21¼	21
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	21½	20½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	21	21
Mobile & O mont 4s '38	8¾	8¼
Montreal Tram col 5s' 41	66¼	65
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84½	84⅜
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	81	81
Murray Body 6½s '34	75⅞	75½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	80	80
Nat Steel 5s '56	84⅞	83½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	78¾	78¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106	106
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	110⅜	110⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92	92
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	61½	61
N O T & M 5s B '54	62	62
N Orls N E 4½s	22	22
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	35	35
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	79¾	78¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	66½	66½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	68	68
NYC&HR rfg 5s lm 4½s 2013	42½	42½
NYC&HR rfg & lm 5s 2013	42½	42½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	45¾	45
NYC M C col 3½s '98	58½	58⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	69¼	69⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '74	16	15
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18¾	18¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	12½	12
NY Dock Co 4s '51	58½	58¼
NY Edison 5s B '44	106¼	106¼
NY G&LH&P pur m 4s '49	101⅞	101⅞
NY NH&H deb 4s '87	40½	40⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	61½	60
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80	80
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	43½	43½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	103⅞	103¾
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	35½	35½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104	103¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	103¾	103¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107⅞	107⅞
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	33	33
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105¼	105
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104⅝	104¼
Niag Shares 5½s '50	89½	68½
Norf & W div 4s '44	100	100
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	99	99
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	11¾	11¾
North Am Co 5s '61	86½	86¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	86¾	86
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	104½	104½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59	59
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	86	86
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	70¾	70½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102¾	102¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	102	102
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	105	105
Ore Wash R R& N 4s '61	86½	86½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106½	105⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '53	108¼	108¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	36½	36½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	10⅝	9½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	31	31
Paramount Fah Las 6s '47	11	11
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	43½	43½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	94½	94½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94¾	94¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99½	99½
Penn Railroad 4½s	84¼	84
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	69¾	69¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s	85	85
Penn Railroad 5s '84	83½	83½
Penn Railroal gen 5s '68	92½	92½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102½	102½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	36	36
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	71	71
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	8½	8½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¾	98¾
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	38	38
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	69	68½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	23	22¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99⅝	99⅝
Radio Keith 6s	12	12
Read rfg 4½s A '97	88⅝	88⅜
Read rfg 4½s B '97	88½	88
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	50½	50
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	29	29
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s ct	29	29
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	57	57
Rochester Gas 5s	104¼	104
Rutland R 4½s '41	106	106
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	24½	24½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	50½	50⅛
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8	8
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	10½	10½
St Louis SW fdg	23	22½
StP M&M con 4s '33	96	96¼
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '73	100½	100½
Seabd AL 6s	3½	3¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83½	83⅛
Shell Union 5s '47	80½	80
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101	100¼
Sileslan Am Corp 7s '41	41¼	41
Sinclair Cn Co 6½s '38	96¼	96¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	99
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	49½	49½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48¼	47¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	48¼	48¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	61½	61⅜
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	24⅝	24¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	26	26
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¾	106¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¾	99½
Studebaker 6s '42	39	39
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98	97⅞
Ter RR Assn StL 4½s '39	100	100
Texas Corp 5s '44	89⅞	89½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	46¾	46½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	46¾	46½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26½	26½
Union El L & P 5s '57	103⅜	103½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¼	99¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90¾	90½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	91½	91½
United Biscuit 6s '42	100	99⅞
U S Rubber Co 5s '47	45⅝	45¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	71	71
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	25½	25
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	30½	30
Virginia Ry 5s '62	94¾	94⅛
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	37⅛	37⅛
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	61⅜	61⅜
Wabash Det-Chi	62	62
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	27	27
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	20	19¾
Western Electric 5s '44	100¾	100¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	60⅝	60⅛
Western Pacific 5s A '46	26¾	26¼
Western Union 6½s '36	70	69⅞
Western Union 5s '60	54	54
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	50¼	50¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	90	90
Wis Cent gen 1st 4s '49	10½	10½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	10⅝	10½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	58	58
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	57½	57½

FOREIGN BONDS

Antwerp 5s '58	82½	82½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	49¾	49¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	49½	49½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	49½	49½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49¼	49¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	49¼	49¼
Australia 4½s '56	71½	71½
Australia 5s '55	76¼	76
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	61½	61½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	58⅛	58⅛
Austria (Upper) 6½s '48	50½	50½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94⅜	94⅜
Bavaria (State) 6½s '46	64	64
Belgium (King) 6s '35	97½	97⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	101
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107	107
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105½	105½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	49½	49½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	54⅜	54¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	64	64
Berlin Elec 6s '55	61½	61¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6	5¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104⅞
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18¾	18¾
Brazil 6½s '27-57	19	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20½	20½
Bremen 7s '35	69	68½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	41	40¾
Buenos Aires (City) 6s '57	14	13¾
Canada 4s	87	86¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100⅛	99⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101⅜	101⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	9¼	9¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¼	7¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8¼	8¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	27½	27½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33	32⅝
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	66	66
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	71	71
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	91	91
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	40
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	72½	72½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	39½	39
Dutch El 6s '47	99½	99½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	47¼	47¼
Fiat 7s '46 war	94½	94¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100½	100⅜
Frankfort 6½s '53	44⅜	44
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅝	120¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124½	124⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	71½	70⅜
German 7s '49	85⅞	85¼
Germ Cen 9g Bk 6s '38	67⅝	67
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	61	61
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	61¼	60⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	68	67½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	51	51
Germ El Pow '53	64⅞	64⅞
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	65	64⅞
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	50½	50
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	62	61¾
Greek 6s '68	20	20
Greek 7s '64	28½	28
Italy (Rep) 6s '52	77	77
Hamburg 6s '46	53	53
Helsingfors 6½s '60	60	60
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	42	42
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	22	21⅞
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	52½	52½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100¾	100⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	48½	48½
Karstadt 6s '43	33½	33⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11¾	11⅜
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	87½	87½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104⅞
Mex 4s '04 A	2⅝	2⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89	89
Milan (City) 6s '58	89	89
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	98¼	98¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104	104
North German Lloyd 6s '47	55⅜	55½
Norway (King) 6s '43	85¾	85¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	84½	84½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	44	44
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102	102
Poland 7s '47	55¼	55
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	62⅜	62⅜
Prussia 6½s '51	59	58⅞
Prusia 6s '52	57½	57½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96	96
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	65	64½
Rhine Westphalia 6s ww	65	64½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	65	64⅞
Rio de Janiero (City) 8½s '53	10⅞	10⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	14½	14½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89⅜	89½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	57	56¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	20	20
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	19	19
Siemens 6½s '51	82½	82
Sile 6½s	55	55
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	53½	53½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	97⅜	97⅛
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104⅛	104⅛
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	40½	40⅜
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	45¾	45¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37½	37
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	54½	54¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	55	55
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	54½	54½
Unterelbe 6s '53	59½	59
Vienna 6s '52	66½	66¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	51½	51¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Jan23	Jan21
3½s '47	103.1	103	103	103	
1st 4¼s '47	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.19
4th 4¼s '38	103.23	103.19	103.21	103.19	
US 3s '55	98.20	98.11	98.14	98.8	
US 3½s '49	99.24	99.20	99.23	99.23	
US 3¾s '43 Mar	102.10	102.8	102.8	102.5	
US 3¾s '43 June	102.12	102.8	102.8	102.6	
US 3¾s '47	102.10	102.7	102.7	102.6	
US 3¾s '56	105.5	105.5	105.5	105.9	
US 4s '54	107	107	107	106.25	
US 4¼s '52	110.30	110.28	110.28	110.27	

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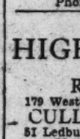
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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Maj. Walter Wingfield

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In an application for a patent in 1874, in England, Major Wingfield in his specifications described a "new and improved portable court for playing the ancient game of tennis." He gave the game the name of "sphairistike." Fortunately, this was soon abandoned. Originally known as tennis, the new game came to be called lawn tennis."

Tennis was at its height in the sixteenth and seventeen centuries, a favorite sport of royalty. The court at Hampton Court Palace was built by Henry VIII in 1529. It is still in use today.

The game was first introduced to America in the 70's of last century; and on May 21, 1881, the United States Lawn Tennis Association was formed. It has since controlled every national tournament held in the United States.

In common usage the word "lawn" is generally dropped and the name has reverted to its original title of **Tennis.**

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pronunciation (C. A. L.) — The correspondent, a teacher in a North Carolina college, concludes an interesting letter with a sentence which should interest our readers:

> It is surely not the business of a public speaker to attempt to give lessons in pronunciation at the expense of the thought which he is trying to convey.

In case anyone is interested, we believe there is something to be said for being a Roman in Rome. In England, for example, we most certainly would pronounce "clerk" as *clark*, "derby" as *darby*, etc., to avoid being conspicuous; and we believe a cultured Englishman makes the effort to pronounce words as Americans do when he is speaking on this side of the Atlantic.

The Word a Day does not claim any such lofty purpose as the standardizing of English speech, but it is published in the hope that carelessness in speech and slovenliness in enunciation may never be characteristics of our readers.

But, let us conclude with a bit more from our correspondent's letter:

> There are many teachers of speech who hold that the best pronunciation of a common word is the one in general use among the cultured persons of the section in which one resides. A little travel or listening over the radio will soon convince one that this pronunciation is frequently different from that of the dictionary.
> It would be desirable, of course, for some reasons that our words should be pronounced in the same way everywhere. There are signs that we are slowly approaching uniformity.

Are there any comments?

What They Say

Blaming the Wets

"The wets neglected to do their duty and keep us awake—we're awake now."—*F. Scott McBride.*

"Beauty of Holiness"

"To accept and to give back the holiness of beauty is to achieve the beauty of holiness." — *Christopher Stone.*

Rime-O-Grams No. 85

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE
Published Dec. 28
ANSWERS

1
With laws for a people
The book is replete,
For Levite and priest,
And layman, complete.
(Leviticus)

2
It deals with statistics,
Burnt offerings too,
Miraculous blessings,
And leadership true.
(Numbers)

3
Herein is recorded
A scribe's intercession;
His people's repented
And turned from transgression.
(Ezra)

4
A noble example
Was Hannah's offspring,
In the era when judges
Gave place to a king.
(I. Samuel)

5
"This man," wrote a saint,
"Came girdled with skins,
Entreating the people
To give up their sins."
(Matthew 111 or Mark 1)

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The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

LET us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.—LINCOLN.

Hymnal Notes

No. 170

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RECALLING Victor Hugo's saying that Napoleon had a hand in all the great doings of his time, it is amusing to find the soldier among the admirers of Haydn. "The Creation," grandly named *La Creation du Monde*, was sung in Paris with a French text the year after its first hearing in Vienna. Napoleon went to hear it. When the French troops occupied Vienna, after Austerlitz, they surrounded the unpretentious house of Haydn. Then the people were delighted to hear the brilliant French band swing into the graceful soprano aria, "With Verdure Clad," from "The Creation." By Napoleon's orders, troops were left to guard the house.

"The Creation" and "The Seasons" were Haydn's last great works. The libretto of the former was one that had been refused by Handel. It was drawn from the Bible and from Milton's "Paradise Lost," but had to be translated into German (by Baron van Swieten) for Haydn's use. Translated from German back into English, it has not much of Milton left.

The tune used at No. 170 is "The heavens are telling the glory of God," one of the noblest of the choruses of "The Creation." The words used here, "Let every creature hail the morn," are from Whittier's poem, "The Mystic's Christmas," and were specially arranged for the Hymnal.

This music has the supple vigor and never-failing grace of Haydn. Its singing must not be allowed to drag. The groups of three notes to every syllable need vigor and steadiness. Haydn uses three solo voices with this chorus, the angels Raphael, Gabriel, and Uriel, who are narrators of the story.

Haydn's last public appearance (1808) was a triumph. Beethoven, accompanied by Viennese aristocrats, met him and carried him into the palace opened for the occasion, a performance of "The Creation." He was greeted with a flourish of trumpets and shouts, "Long live Haydn." At the passage "Let there be light" again they cheered him, while he lifted his hand heavenward, crying, "It all came from there."

The simple devoutness of Haydn is shown in the heading of his manuscript: "In the name of Lord." Of "The Creation" he said, "I prayed God every day to strengthen me for my work."

In Lighter Vein

Willing Victim

Brudder Jones: "Ah has a notion to make yo' eat yo' words, Sambo."
Sambo: "Chicken pie an' watahmelon!"

Humorist
Vacuum-Cleaner Salesman: "Business is not so rushing with me. How do you find that type is selling?"

Muddled

"John, we'll have to do something about the mutler's battress. He's been complaining that he wants a new one."
"The what? Who?"
"How silly of me! Of course, I mean the matler's buttress."
"I still don't get it. What?"
"We'll have to get the battler a new mutress. He's been complaining."
"Who's been complaining about what?"
"The mutrer has been complaining about the batless. I mean the batrer has been complaining about the mutless. The mattress has been complaining about the butler—!!! It's Perkins; he wants a softer bed!" —*Tit-Bits.*

They Learn Later

Mr. Brown (reading from Society News): "The Honorable Miss Jones denies the rumor of her forthcoming wedding, and protests that she does not know the (rumored) bridegroom."
Mrs. Brown: "Ah! That's not unusual. Most of us learn later."

Sure Way

A modest but well-known poet found himself sitting next to a famous yet plain-speaking judge at a recent function in London.

In response to a few "feelers" regarding his business, the literary man confessed he had "been known to have a few poems published."

"And can a living be made writing poetry nowadays?" asked the judge.

"I at least manage to keep the wolf from the door," was the reply.

"Ah, I see! Read your poems to it, I suppose."

He Quite Agreed

A minister had a Negro servant. One Sunday, when he was preaching, he happened to look toward the pew where the Negro was seated, and could hardly contain himself as he saw the fellow, who could neither read nor write, scribbling industriously.

After the service he said to the man:

"Tom, what were you doing in church?"

"Taking notes, Massa; all de gen'lemen take notes."

"Bring your notes here and let me see them."

Tom brought his notes, which looked more like Chinese than English.

"Why, Tom, this is all nonsense!"

"I thought so, Massa, all the time you was preaching it!" rejoined Tom.—*Maritime Merchant.*

Aha!

"Ma," said a little girl who was reading a geography book, "where is the state of matrimony?"

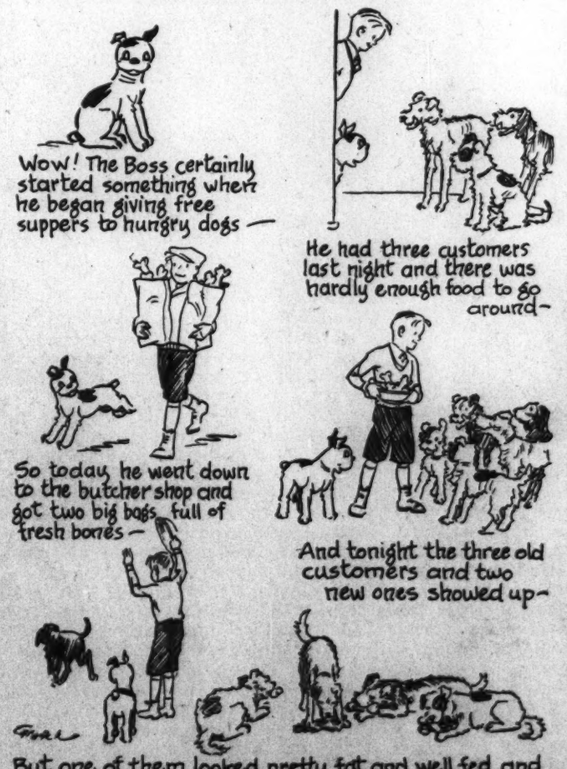
"That," said the mother, "is one of the United States."—*Foulsham's Fun Book.*

Maybe It Was the Wife

"Water doesn't flow both ways, as a rule."

"No, but a tube of toothpaste can after Willie gets through with it."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Wow! The Boss certainly started something when he began giving free suppers to hungry dogs—
He had three customers last night and there was hardly enough food to go around—
So today he went down to the butcher shop and got two big bags full of fresh bones—
And tonight the three old customers and two new ones showed up—
But one of them looked pretty fat and well fed and the Boss made him skedaddle—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kansas in 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS has been full of Good Samaritans among her farm folk this year, and evidences of real neighborliness have been reported from all parts of the State.

At Formosa 28 friends husked and cribbed 874 bushels of corn for a neighbor who had been incapacitated for some time. At Frankfort there was a man whose corn needed gathering before snow, so 39 of his neighbors came to his farm and did it. In four hours' time 50 men husked 1200 bushels of corn for a woman living at Marysville. Similar husking bees were held at Home City, Oberlin, Abilene, Reserve, Stockton, Westmoreland, Morse, Belleville, Scranton, Scandia, White Rock, Courtland, Rydal and Munden. At the home of one woman, a widow, neighbors husked several hundred bushels of corn before she knew they were in the field.

At Otego, 47 men with 24 wagons went into a neighbor's field, husked 1025 bushels of corn for him, hauled in his feed and repaired his fences. Neighbors in Olathe husked corn and did other necessary farm work for a man who was unable to be about. State highway department employees went to a farm east of Ottawa one Sunday and cut wood for another employee of the department who had been confined to his room. Men of the community of Harveyville cut and sawed a winter wood supply for a neighbor and his family.

One of the largest husking bees was held at the farm of a man in Vermillion who was unable to work. A group of 105 neighbors and friends gathered to husk corn, and by evening, 2000 bushels had been cribbed and 500 bushels had been shelled. Many men from town attended as well as farmers, the list including the Mayor. Scores of women also were present to serve a huge dinner, cafeteria style. This gathering was something in the nature of a holiday for the participants. At one time the 48 wagons were headed down the field abreast, the huskers in a race, causing much merriment.

Rime-O-Grams

Operas

No. 95

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
Alluring the spell
Of this play operatic,
For its jewel song famed
And its chorus dramatic.

2.
The love-lorn Jose
Might the coquette adore,
But her heart ever beats
For the toreador.

3.
So touchingly sad—
Forget it, who can?
The story in song
Of the sweet Cho-Cho-San.

4.
The Count Almaviva
Threw off his disguise,
And wed fair Rosina
'Fore Bartolo's eyes.

5.
Its beautiful songs
Still in mem'ry recalls
The maiden who dwelt
In grand "marble halls."

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams, No. 95."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The Charles Lindbergh museum in St. Louis, housing 2500 trophies valued at $1,000,000, is said to be the only museum devoted to tributes to a living man?

Hyman Goldschmidt recently undertook his new work as New York City's clock winder—in charge of 312 timepieces?

Four states, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Oklahoma, require only one license plate on an automobile?

Milk was first sold in glass bottles in 1878 in Brooklyn, N. Y.?

Saffron is a deep orange color that comes from a purple crocus?

Nicaragua has about the same area as New York State?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

A Return of Reasonableness

PROBABLY no other single piece of news could throw a brighter ray of hope upon the world's economic outlook than does the announcement that the Roosevelt Administration during its first month in office will open negotiations with Great Britain for adjustment of her war debt to the United States.

Particularly gratifying is the coöperation between President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt by which Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Republican Secretary of State, could take up with Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, arrangements for the reception of a British spokesman by the incoming Democratic Chief Executive. Presumably similar conversations with other debtor nations will follow.

It is altogether fitting and conducive to favorable prospects of an all-round settlement that the British Government should be the first to request and receive an assurance of discussion of the momentous questions involved in debt payment. The American people may remember that it was England that first came forward to make a funding agreement when the chaotic condition of after-war finances threatened a general throwing-over of obligations. That agreement has borne so heavily on the British Treasury that it is a leading factor in keeping Britain off the gold standard.

Americans may remember, too, that Great Britain undertook by this agreement to pay off her debt at a distinctly higher rate of interest than was later accorded to her companion debtors. At any rate, they cannot help but be aware that England has put herself in especially good standing by having paid, at great sacrifice, the semi-annuity due last December, when France defaulted.

While interpreted as holding out the likelihood of eventual negotiations with France and other debtors, the plan begins auspiciously in that it begins with England. Moreover, it has the advantage in American eyes that it will deal with each debtor separately and tend to preclude the formation of a "debtor bloc" of nations against America.

Another important consideration is the fact that the conversations are to be held in the United States. This, rather exceptionally, will be an advantage to the debtors; for the drama, taking place on an American stage, will have first of all an American audience, and it is American public opinion which needs most urgently to be informed on the question. Europe for fourteen years has lived with the difficulties of the situation and is well acquainted with them; America has only lately felt the grip of the economic vise and may learn from the debt discussions how she has put some of the pressure on herself.

The statement from the White House mentions—and the sentiment is assumed to come from Mr. Roosevelt—that it is necessary to broaden the discussion to include more than a consideration of debts alone; it must take in world economic problems and means of improving the world situation. And indeed this is true, for matters of trade, monetary regulations, tariffs and disarmament are involved.

But this is not all. What has been set in motion is more than mere economic reform, and it has a bearing on more than merely men's economic well-being. The higher significance of these developments is not that so many ounces of gold will remain one place or another or that so many ink marks on ledgers will be made this way or that. It is that reasonableness and fair-mindedness are coming back into that broadest scale of human relationships, the relations between nations. They bring with them a bit more of consideration for the other fellow, a disposition to hear his case with less suspicion and to help where possible in bringing about a better order.

The benefits of such a change of thought will be more than economic. While hardness of heart persisted it brought about harshness of economic conditions, which in turn tended to weigh down men's better natures. With release of the thumbscrews men put upon one another, there must follow not only a betterment of their situation in material goods and trade but also a fuller realization and enjoyment of good will among men.

Making London Lovely

FOR a long time many organizations have been urging London, which is a much more sprawling city than New York, though it has about the same population, to rebuild itself according to some definite plan.

In the eyes of many, however, there is unfortunately at present a danger that even that small part of London which is already planned may return to architectural disorder. The Commissioners of Crown Lands, who are the landlords of Number Four, Carlton Gardens, have given permission for that house to be pulled down, in order that a block of offices thirty feet higher than the surrounding buildings may be erected, thus destroying both the architectural and the residential nature of an area which forms part of Nash's "great sweep" from Carlton House Terrace, up Regent Street, to Regent's Park.

The Crown Lands, of which Carlton Gardens, Regent Street, and Regent's Park are a part, belong to the nation. Originally the private property of the King, they were surrendered by George III just over 170 years ago in return for a fixed Civil List. With the royal allowances, the King's Civil List amounts to approximately £570,000 a year.

The nation may be said emphatically to have struck a shrewd bargain when it acquired the Crown Lands for this sum, for last year the profits from these lands were nearly £1,250,000. It is urged that, since the Crown Lands are already returning a most handsome profit, there is no imperative need to destroy the charm of Carlton Gardens, a singularly graceful example of its particular style of architecture, merely for the sake of a little extra revenue. It is also pointed out that the demand for offices in this area will probably not be very great, for it is estimated that about 200 offices established by the commissioners in their neighboring property of Regent Street are untenanted.

Whichever side of the controversy the individual may take, few would deny the desirability of doing nothing that might render more difficult the task of replanning London. The time is opportune for progress. A Joint Town Planning Committee has been appointed to consider the regional planning of Greater London; a Royal Commission has been appointed to consider the question of the London bridges and garden squares; and plans are ready for the improvement of Piccadilly Circus as soon as the present leases fall in. Everything possible should be done to hasten the day when London will be as beautiful as a whole as it is in parts.

Secession or Expulsion?

HISTORIANS are fond of reminding us that had not the railroad and the telegraph happened along in the nick of time the United States would not now stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Yet sometimes one wonders if all the means of communication, including radio and aircraft, will suffice to develop a genuinely united and coöperative American community, unless brother learns better how truly to communicate with brother. The amount of misunderstanding and pulling at cross-purposes is sometimes amazing.

And aside from the divisions and dangers, sometimes amusing—like the resolution the North Dakota Senate has been debating. This proposal recommends that thirty-nine states withdraw from the Union and leave nine states of the "financial East" to form another country. It is not clear whether this is secession or expulsion. Nor is it quite plain why agricultural Maine is included in the "financial East," while Delaware, official residence of many of the nation's gigantic corporations, is excluded.

It is somewhat surprising too, to hear that the nine "financial" states have "so manipulated Congress" that they have "become rich at the expense of the rest of the Union" although the 39 "unfinancial" states have 78 of the 96 senators. It was only three or four years ago that Senator Grundy of Pennsylvania declared that it was a national misfortune that each state should have two senators and added:

> If the volume of voice in the United States Senate were proportioned to population, productive power, or the total sum contributed toward the national upkeep, some of those states which are now most vocal would need amplifiers to make their whispers heard.

On a basis of income taxes Mr. Grundy contended that twenty-two "backward states" should make less noise than his own keystone Commonwealth. With filibusters in mind the average citizen would lend a sympathetic ear to any plan to restrict Senate loquacity, but doubtless legislators from the great Dakotan spaces would object as vigorously as Huey Long to letting money talk.

Indeed, the statesmen of North Dakota would refuse even to talk with the money power of the East. They demand that their new exclusive country "have no treaty or trade relations, no agreement or understandings whatsoever, no business or social connections," believing that they can then "proceed to build anew and carry out the principles of democratic government as founded by Washington and Jefferson." It is to be noted that this new country would retain a few of the original thirteen states.

And, of course, in fairness it must be recorded that the North Dakotans voted for publication rather than adoption of their resolution. They wish to remind the East that the West desires to be recognized as part of the Union. Beneath the facetious tone of the episode lies an undertone of dissatisfaction which should have serious attention. There is a ferment of feeling in the farming West today which will lead to increasing sectional bitterness and to ill-considered legislation unless the East lends an understanding ear and a helpful hand. Of course it would not hurt for the West to drop the notion that the East is really "financial" these days.

A Whale of a Story

TO THAT hardy breed of men who go down to the sea in ships it is given to encounter strange things that never or rarely float within the ken of the stay-at-home, unadventuring landsman.

If at times the yarns from quarterdeck or focsle send the eyebrow of the landlubber incredulously soaring, this is doubtless because the eye beneath that brow is less keen than that of the blue-eyed sailorman which, piercing to the far horizon, discovers the sea serpent and similar critturs that to others simply are not.

Therefore, when, as reported in the New York Times, Mr. J. H. Seeth, Sandy Hook pilot, casually tells some reporters that a whale he has known for years spouted its greeting to him as he was steering the good ship Veendam of the Holland-America Line into harbor, the reader, to whom all whales look the same, must regard Mr. Seeth with awe and admiration.

For really Mr. Seeth goes one better than Herman Melville. Nothing in "Moby Dick" indicates that a sailorman can find in a tall column of water the personal visiting card of a particular friend among the spermaceti. Of course, the Sandy Hook pilot did make some slight reference to the markings of the whale, which, he said, visits him once every year, and sometimes twice, and then puts out to sea again. Incidentally, one of those doubting reporter fellows, speculating perhaps, as newspaper men will, on the imaginative powers of the interviewed, called up the Pilots Association for confirmation.

"Why, of course," he was told, the association looks upon that whale as a companion. In fact, its members had long ago christened him "Spud" after a pilot whose name is Murphy. They are a clannish crowd, those seafaring men.

Allotment by Acres or Bushels?

IN SOME strange way, the phrase "reduction of acreage" has been accepted in farm relief circles as synonymous with "curtailment of supply." But this does not necessarily follow. In fact, unless Congress recognizes that an acre may yield much or little according to the intensity of cultivation, the entire farm relief structure is in danger of being undermined.

Suppose the ubiquitous Farmer Jones has been growing an average of 600 bushels of wheat on his forty acres of land during the past five years. The Secretary of Agriculture decides that under the proposed legislation each farmer shall reduce his acreage by 20 per cent for the coming year. Farmer Jones is, therefore, informed that he may plant only thirty-two acres this year—but that, in return for it, he will receive a cash reward equal approximately to the 42-cent tariff on wheat.

In the past, this particular Farmer Jones may have been lax in his farming ways. He may not have read the farm magazines much nor paid much attention to this "scientific farming" propaganda put out by the Department of Agriculture. He has been a farmer ever since his father let him turn his first furrow some fifty years ago, and he avers he knows how to grow wheat.

But now Jones is told that in order to get a cash bonus he must plant only so many acres. This curtailment business strikes him as a lot of foolishness. He has heard about that sort of thing before. He figures he simply cannot afford to produce less wheat. He mortgaged his farm when interest rates were high, and wheat was $1.25 a bushel. The bank has been reasonable, but he has been long enough on the thin edge of being dispossessed. He may plant only thirty-two acres, but he can find a way to get more wheat per acre.

Soon the fertilizer salesman comes around. Farmer Jones strikes a bargain to pay later, and gives his starved acres the food that they need. Then it occurs to him that Farmer Smith down the line bought a lot of shiny new machinery a while ago—which he isn't using all the time. So an agreement is patched up. Meanwhile, he has been looking into first-class methods for sowing and cultivating.

It does not take great penetration to see what will happen. The Secretary of Agriculture estimated that Farmer Jones would have to cut to 450 bushels, if the national curtailment program is to be a success. Actually, Jones may produce more wheat on the thirty-two acres than he originally did on forty, by increasing his yield per acre by one-third. Average yields per acre in Kansas, for instance, have varied from 11.2 bushels to 19.0 bushels in the last five reported years, and, while weather is of course the chief variable factor, it probably is not impossible for intensity of cultivation to make a comparable difference on certain farms.

If the agricultural planners in Congress really are willing to place controls on production, why should they not take the bold, frank and more holeproof course of assigning the quotas in terms of actual number of bushels of grain or bales of cotton?

Felt From Faces

RUSSIA has a new industry. It is making felt boots from hair. There is nothing extraordinary in this. Hair has been long used in the manufacture of felt. But Russia proposes to get the raw material largely from the faces of the boot wearers. Herein lies both thrift and economy. It has been learned that the whiskerfelt is of excellent quality, and the way is thus opened for development of a whisker crop on a scale never before attempted.

Russian whiskers are a tradition. They are known all over the world. But the government edict officially impounding every harvested whisker throughout the land ultimately must result in the recognition of Russia—as the leading whisker-producing nation of the world. The demands of the growing felt industry—or should one say the felt-growing industry?—must be met and if bumper crops are not forthcoming prizes may be offered for the best acreage in each community.

In gathering the whisker crop the Government makes no distinction as to individual methods of production. A whisker is a whisker whether it sprouted in a set of burnsides or flourished in the jungle of a galways development. The patriarch brand undoubtedly yields the greatest number of bushels an acre, but it is felt that any nondescript crop has its value in adding to the output of the felt industry. Incidentally the barber shops, which are constituted a sort of whisker silo by the edict, may be spurred to greater achievement by promises of copies of "The Wind Blew Through His Whiskers" for the largest number of bales collected within a given period.

Editorial Notes

The surprising discovery is made that the alteration costs on men's ready-to-wear clothing amount to 5½ per cent of the purchase price. Is it well to make clothes for a model man and then change them to fit the average fellow, or would it be better to fit the average man in the first place and let him believe himself a model?

Using cement to turn out crockery, furniture and houses, a group of London engineers envisages an all-concrete civilization. History repeating itself may see us going through the Stone Age once more—even if it be artificial stone.

Although the 16,000,000 tons of dust that a recent storm deposited in Los Angeles is estimated to have contained $56,000 worth of gold, the average housewife was inclined to view it as a liability rather than an asset.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Politics and Honesty—Scrip, Barter and Stage Money

COL. LOUIS HOWE'S long-maintained policy of a silence equal almost to that of the late Calvin Coolidge has brought him so much freedom from the slings and arrows of outrageous criticism that he will probably feel for the next few days that it was most unfortunate that he should have broken it—and particularly in the fashion in which he did. For Colonel Howe emerges from his position as the mystery man of the coming Administration to tell the world that in his judgment no man can make a living as a professional politician and be honest.

Probably before the publication of these words the Colonel will have been smothered with inquiries as to what about Calvin Coolidge. He was a professional politician, if there ever was one, in the sense in which the Colonel employs the word professional, that is to say, one who relies upon politics for his livelihood. President Coolidge at no time until his retirement from the Presidency had other material sources of income than offices obtained by political activity. One could go back even further in the history of eminent American statesmen and inquire what source of revenue other than political office President McKinley had.

Probably the Colonel will explain himself. The only reason why any importance attaches to the utterance is that if a democratic government is to be made successful it must enlist the services of its people. If all who give their time to political activity are to be branded in the eyes of the community as dishonest and corrupt, how in the world are we going to get into the public service, or for that matter into political activity of any sort, young men and women upon whose contribution to the Government will depend its success in future?

There have been some very picturesque stories about the incredible number of political letters the Colonel has written in behalf of his distinguished chief, Governor Roosevelt, and of his great sagacity as a political adviser. So far as the record shows, his only activities in the last six years have been of this character. I feel sure, however, that the Colonel is not pointing the finger of scorn at himself.

* * *

The invariable answer of American bankers and financiers generally to assertions that much of the stagnation in trade and industry today is due to the lack of a circulating medium is that there is plenty of money. They claim that their vaults are full of it. They point out truly that the great proportion of business is done with checks anyhow. They cite Treasury reports to show that the volume of money in circulation is practically normal.

And yet from one end of the country to the other, there are springing up organizations for the conduct of trade by means of barter or scrip. If this doesn't indicate a lack of money, what does it show? Nobody is going to resort to barter if he has the money wherewith to buy, or if others have the money wherewith to buy his product. Scrip is not, and never has been, popular in the United States, and would never be issued except for the fact that there is not money at hand to do the work of business.

Professor Brown of Princeton reported to the American Statistical Association last December that 140 barter exchanges were operating in 29 States. More than 200,000 unemployed in California, and more than 100,000 in other parts of the Pacific Northwest, were getting the necessaries of life by trading labor for commodities. The use of scrip is increasing like wildfire all over the country. An association in Salt Lake City is providing occupation and necessaries for at least 15,000 persons in this way. In Minneapolis, something like $4,000,000 worth of scrip is in process of issuance.

President Morgan of the always progressive Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, has a system of scrip which maintains a store doing about $1000 worth of business a week. In Iowa, in the little town of Hawarden, scrip is being used almost universally in payment for labor, for commodities, and even for light and power furnished by a municipal company. Throughout the nation both barter and scrip—and the two systems are identical fundamentally—are becoming so widely used as to furnish every possible answer to the bankers' plea that there is already ample money for all desired business.

A story recently published in Time, and which I may condense here, offers a picturesque illustration of what an addition to the circulating medium will accomplish. Into a small town came a theatrical company. An actor, registering at the hotel, gave the clerk a $100 bill, asking him to take care of it. A rent bill for $100 coming in, the clerk, instead of paying with small currency from his till, paid it with the $100 bill. The recipient paid it out in satisfaction of a $100 bill from his lawyer. The lawyer, in turn, paid it to his doctor. The doctor, in turn, to a merchant to whom he was indebted. The merchant had been living at the hotel and, finding that his bill amounted to just $100, repaid it at the desk. That night the actor, returning to the hotel, demanded his $100, which was handed to him.

Turning to some friends, he said: "I thought I would play a joke on this hotel clerk. He has been carefully saving this stage money," and therewith he lighted a cigar with the counterfeit bill. Notwithstanding its worthlessness, the bill had been the means of paying five debts. Out of the anecdote, which is, of course, fictitious, the student may get some idea as to what constitutes the real function and basis of a medium of exchange.

Books of Current Interest

China at the Crossroads

China: The Pity of It, by J. O. P. Bland. London: Heinemann. New York: Doubleday Doran.

FEW observers have been so consistently accurate in their predictions of the course of events in China as J. O. P. Bland, the English writer, who has been closely connected with Chinese affairs for the past forty years.

In reading Mr. Bland's new book, "China: The Pity of It," we therefore turn with especial interest to his forecast of the future. This is summarized in his final chapter, as follows:

> Failing the intervention of the powers, in some form calculated to check effectively the forces now making for disintegration, all the facts of the situation point to the probability of an early declaration of an independent Northern Government at Peiping, controlled by the chiefs of the old Anfu and Peiyang political groups, and that this move will be followed by a similar declaration for the South on the part of the Cantonese leaders.

Mr. Bland adds that "it cannot be long before all semblance of national unity in China is definitely dispelled."

The English writer points out that "to an educated Chinese mind, there would be nothing catastrophic, or even surprising, in such a dénouement," but continues that "for the foreign powers, it would mean a dramatic end to the fond hopes and conceptions which found expression in the Washington agreements, and the immediate necessity for new policies in China, based on realities no longer deniable."

Mr. Bland believes that for twenty years he has been a "voice crying in the wilderness," because he has insisted that the Chinese Republic has never existed in anything but name, and that Chinese leaders have never intended to westernize or modernize their Government or institutions. In fact, he has contended that the Chinese would be wise not to reorganize their institutions on western lines. But he has felt, and still feels, that western countries have made a mistake in encouraging Chinese leaders to break down their ancient social structure before they have anything suitable to replace it. The result, he contends, has been growing chaos in China, and he sees no end to general disorder, unless the powers can attain a "common purpose of disinterested good will," which "in the last resort resolves itself into the problem of reconciling the divergent Far Eastern policies and interests of the United States and Japan."

Apparently, Mr. Bland believes that such reconciliation is a possibility, but the United States Government will be compelled to make decided modifications in its Far Eastern policies. The situation in Manchuria, for example, appears to him almost precisely the same as that existing in 1904. At that time, Russia had taken advantage of China's disorganization to obtain control of Manchuria, Mongolia and Korea. The outcome depended, not upon China, but upon Japan. The Russo-Japanese War followed. Today, Japan has taken Russia's place, and the outcome again depends, not upon China, but upon the United States. The question in Mr. Bland's mind is whether the United States is prepared to fight for Manchuria, as Japan was.

The title of Mr. Bland's book refers to the condition of the Chinese masses, which has become steadily worse under misrule. He believes that international intervention in China alone could improve these conditions, but admits that it is unlikely the powers can agree upon any scheme of intervention.

D. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The War Debt Bond Plan

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The suggestion of a possible solution of a war debt problem offered by Sir Walter Layton, which you describe as meriting sober consideration, is, I believe, wholly impracticable and fundamentally dishonest; impracticable, because private investors would not buy the war debt bonds unless they were guaranteed by our Government as to principal and interest; dishonest, because the proposal, in substance, is to unload our Government's bad debts upon private investors ignorant of the noncollectible nature of these debts and gullible enough to buy foreign bonds which might seem to be sponsored by the Government.

It is a fundamental error to assume or believe that international debts of a commercial or private character can be paid when public or governmental debts cannot be paid. The economic law concerning the payment of international obligations recognizes no difference between public and private debts, or between commercial and political debts, and the problem of transferring payments from debtor to creditor countries remains the same. It can only be solved through the purchase by creditor countries of goods and services in sufficient quantities to establish dollar balances which can be used in effecting payments.

In the last analysis, governments are, or should be, the fiscal agents of the people in all financial operations, and, in this instance, our Government should represent impartially the interests of all of our citizens—taxpayers and investors. I believe it is a mistake to suppose that our citizens can be separated into two distinct classes and one protected at the expense of the other. It is my conviction that should the United States Government become a party, active or passive, to an effort to unload these bad debts upon the investors of this country, it would be taking part in another gigantic swindle of the people similar to that which it has already perpetrated in creating these debts and then making it impossible for them to be repaid.

There is no criticism intended in the foregoing statement, and I do not believe that criticism is justified, since it has all resulted from the plain fact that leaders of government activities and molders of public opinion have never given sufficient thought to this problem, nor paid any attention to the economists who have repeatedly pointed out the difficulties toward which we were headed.

Tryon, N. C. PHILIP B. WINDSOR.

Pittsburgh's Graded Tax

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Noting in your issue of January 3 an editorial in which you mention the Henry George theory of single tax, it may be news to you that Pittsburgh and its graded tax system goes 50 per cent toward the Henry George idea of all tax on land and none on improvements.

Pittsburgh's city tax rate for 1933 is $20.60 per $1000 on assessed valuation of land and $10.30 per $1000 on assessed valuation of buildings.

We have a land assessment valuation of $584,500,000, a building assessment valuation of $616,000,000, making a total of $1,200,000,000, approximately.

You will note that our land values and building values are about equal, so that if all taxes are collected (and they are not) we would have a revenue equaling something over $15 per $1000 as a flat rate on both land and buildings.

However, inasmuch as you mention the Henry George theory, you might like to know how it works out in Pittsburgh. There are only two cities in the country that have this graded tax system, Pittsburgh and Scranton.

I am not a single taxer by any means, but if you want to get an idea how a 50 per cent approach toward the single tax affects each owner of mixed real estate, land and building, the example of Pittsburgh will show you. For example, we have some tall buildings, or skyscrapers, in Pittsburgh, where the flat tax rate on both land and buildings runs $12 per $1000, which you must acknowledge is a remarkably low city rate.

ROBERT T. GARLAND.

Pittsburgh, Penna.